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The Oldest Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the Mississippi Valley



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Buying Fertility

It Will Pay Any Farmer Who Has Run-Down Soil to Experiment With Commercial Fertilizers

By C. D. Lyon.

In my institute work in the Northwest, and through the station Bulletins and farm papers of this section, I note a disinclination toward the use of commercial manures, and in some

the opposition to the use of such fertilizers comes from the mistaken idea that their use is principally confined to lands that are badly worn, when any one who takes pains to inform himself can find them used in great quantities

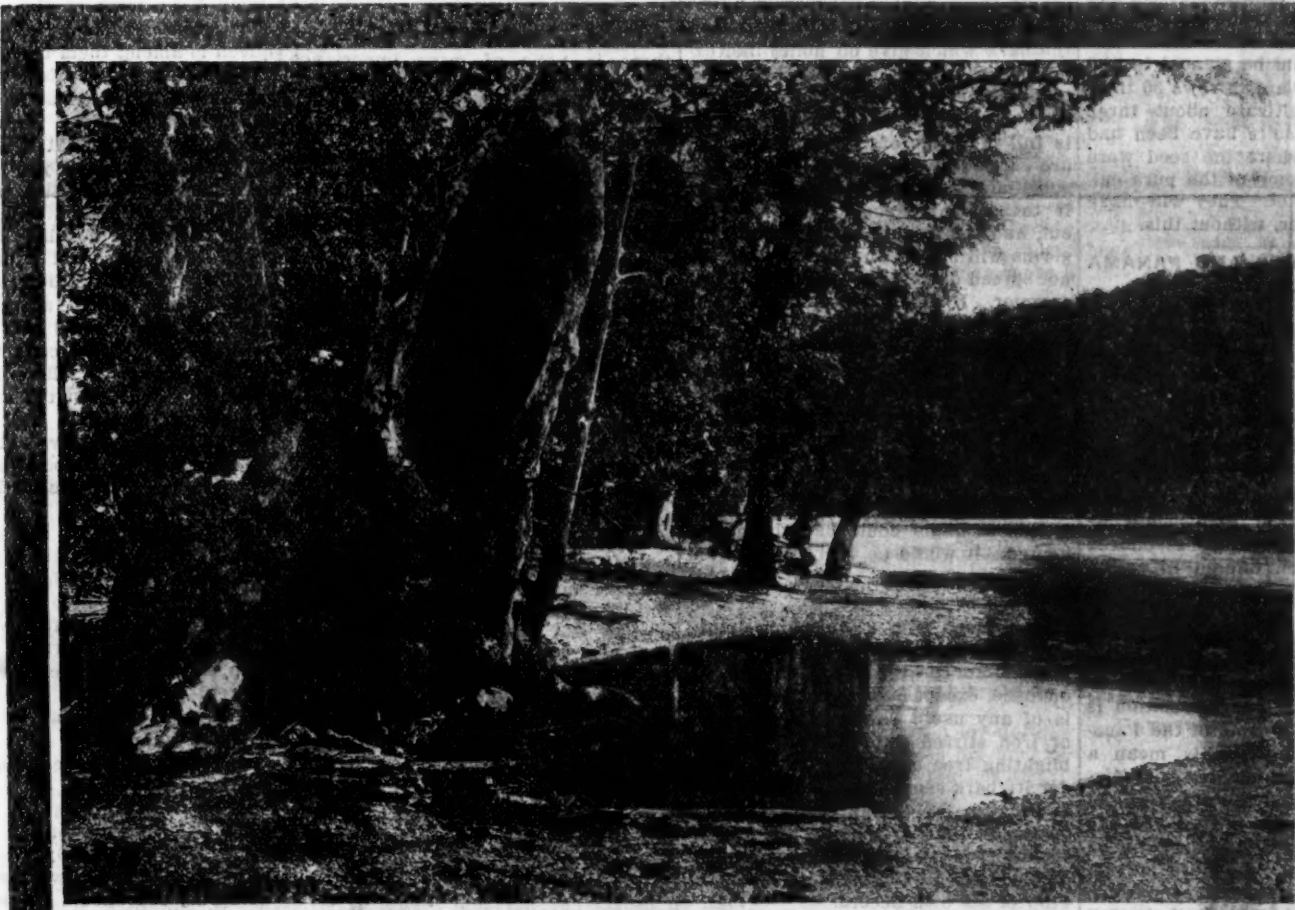
14 per cent acid phosphate and 400 to 600 pounds of potash per acre, and it pays him to do it.

Some of the Western soils, slightly alkaline in nature, produce an increased crop wherever a pile of brush or weeds is burned, indicating the need of both phosphoric acid and potash, for while the soil may be decidedly alkaline in character, the alkaline salts are mainly of sodium and magnesium, and not of potassium.

It will pay every farmer, no matter where he farms, to experiment with commercial fertilizers, and see what they will do on his soils, for no expe-

A PROBABLY FATAL ATTACK BY COLONIES OF ANGRY BEES.

John R. Hutts of Mokane, Mo., was probably fatally injured, one of his horses killed and the other ruined for service when attacked by several colonies of bees. Before either man or beast could escape they were literally covered by the angry insects and were stung upon head, body and limbs, so that scarcely a spot could be touched which had not been penetrated by a stinger. The man was unconscious when neighbors rushed in and carried



IN TANEY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

places seemingly with good endorsements, I hear the statement, "We have never had paying results from the use of fertilizers."

Having been a farmer through all of my life of 57 years, and having farmed, and seen farmed, some of the richest land in the United States, it is hard for me to imagine a soil so rich that it could not be so depleted of fertility that manures would not increase the crop yield, and if manures will do this, concentrated fertilizers will also do it. It seems to me that considerable of

on some of the best producing lands we have, for it has come to the point of conserving fertility, rather than restoring it on completely impoverished soils.

The great celery and onion growers of Northern Ohio, use enormous quantities of a fertilizer rich in potash, the same being true of the corn farmers of the Kankakee marsh in Illinois and Indiana. After the Connecticut tobacco grower has plowed under fifteen cords of stable manure per acre, he uses 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre of

riment station can do such work as well as you and I can right on our own farms, and under our soil and crop conditions.

Another record was broken in the number of prisoners in the Missouri State penitentiary when the warden reported a total of 2,497. During the past two years, in spite of the number of young men paroled by Governor Hadley, the population of the Missouri penitentiary has been steadily increasing.

him from the vicinity of the bees, and nearly 200 stingers were extracted from his head and face. So vicious were the bees that they could not be beaten off the horses, but finally were put to flight with torches of burning paper passed over the bodies of the animals. Chloroform and whisky were administered to the suffering brutes and salt water injected to offset the poison of the stings, but one of the horses died within a couple of hours and the other probably is ruined, even if it survives.

SEED CORN

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We grow it, and only offer what is grown on our own farm, from the very best seed. No one has better seed, and no one can afford to sell good seed cheaper. Prices: Crated ears, \$3.00 per bushel, select shelled, \$2.50 per bushel. A few bushels of Boone County White same prices. Better order early.

C. D. Lyon, Rt. Georgetown, Ohio.

Horticulture

SOY BEANS.

In order to better show the importance of this soil improving crop we will compare it with a common crop like oats. In reading this remember it is protein that goes to build milk, bone, hair, muscle, blood and nerve. It is this property that makes cottonseed meal, oil meal and feeds of that kind so high.

Thirty bushels of oats and straw contain 103 lbs. protein, 15 bushels of soy beans and straw contain 312 lbs. protein, 2 tons of soy bean hay contain 326 lbs. protein, 2 tons of oat hay contain 36 lbs. protein.

Oats deplete the soil, soy beans build it up. Soy bean straw produces milk more cheaply than corn fodder. One acre of soy beans has produced nearly three times as much meat as an acre of corn fed to steers. Corn fed to pork cost \$7.62 per hundred against \$2.74 per hundred with soy beans. In short, soy bean hay is equal to alfalfa in milk production and is more valuable than tankage for pork production.

Soy beans should be planted by the middle of June. Plant in rows 30 inches apart and cultivate about three times. Better results have been had in other states where the seed were inoculated with some of the pure cultures on the market. They will make fair fields, however, without this.

COTTON GROWERS AND PANAMA EXPOSITION.

What are the cotton growers of the United States going to do on behalf of their great industry at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which is to be held at San Francisco in 1915, in celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal.

To those interested in the preparation of cotton for the textile manufacturers, such an opportunity is offered as has never been offered to cotton growers and to all branches of the greatest industry in the country. At no time has any exposition had such a magnificent purpose for its being as the event, to celebrate which the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is being held. The opening of the Panama Canal will undoubtedly mean a tremendous awakening in every industrial activity and the effect of the manipulating of this newest of the waterways of the world will be felt no more keenly and no more advantageously than in the cotton industry.

The exposition has realized the full significance of the spring of the canal in its relation to the commerce of the world. Preparations are being made to present to the world in 1915 the most comprehensive display of the world's industries that has ever been brought together in one place at one time. But special efforts are being made to bring to the exposition the finest display of the cotton industry that has ever been possible. The exposition is doing its share towards the success of the display. What are the cotton growers themselves doing?

In the classification that has just been issued, cotton and the cotton industry have been placed under the Department of Agriculture of which Mr. chief.

FIRE BLIGHT OF THE APPLE.

By J. C. Whitten.

Recently a disease has been spreading through the apple orchards of Missouri killing much of the newly set fruit and many of the young growing shoots of the trees. This disease is Fire Blight. It attacks the pear as well as the apple and quince. It develops to a serious degree almost every year in pears. It rarely causes as much injury in apples as it is doing this season.

It is caused by a bacterial parasite which develops in the growing layer of the tree causing the tissues to die as seen in the blighting orchards at the present time.

There is no other known preventive than cutting out and burning the blighted parts. It is now too late to accomplish much by cutting out the blighted parts in apple trees as in the apple it has already run its course for this season. It continues to live in the pear, however, throughout the year. Continue to cut out the blighted parts from pear trees through the remainder of the season.

The best time to cut out blight is in late winter or early spring, just before the blossoming season. It winters over mostly in pears though occasionally in a few apples like Jonathan and Yellow Transparent. While the blight now shows in millions of blighted places on the trunks it will winter over only in a few places here and there in the trunk, main limbs or occasionally in the twigs. In early spring these winter pockets of blight may be seen in blistered areas on the bark which give off honey-like exudations. Insects feed on these honey-like masses oozing from winter blight pockets. This honey-like mass is full of germs of the disease which are carried by the insects to the blossoms and growing points in spring. If these winter pockets can be cut out, and the wounds painted no blight germs will be left and the disease will not spread during the spring and early summer. If a blight pocket here and there is overlooked near the blossoming time, the disease will spread from it to the flower clusters and new twigs put out honey-like exudations which stand in little beads on the young twigs, leaf stems or young fruit stems. Could these have been cut out just after the blooming period this year, the present enormous spread of blight could have been prevented. It would be well to keep this point in mind next spring wherever blight is serious this year.

Treatment with salt, calomel, iron and other things have been recommended for preventing blight. None of these, except cutting out the blight, is of any use. The reason why salt or iron stirred into the soil under a blighting tree or calomel injected under its bark seems to check the blight is because the spring blight runs its course so quickly that by the time it is observed and the alleged remedy applied, the blight is usually ready to stop of its own accord.

The Apiary

TRANSFERRING IN BEEKEEPING.

As spring approaches every beekeeper should be making his preparations for the honest harvest. Extra hives should be purchased, nailed together and painted, ready for the swarms as they come off. All frames should be wired and filled with full sheets of foundation. See that the smoker is in good repair, and that the bee veil has no holes in it. Don't wait until the honey flow is on and the swarms are coming off before you wake up and find yourself not ready. Such neglect will mean the loss of swarms, honey,



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All the hives should be gone into and carefully examined. See that each one has a good queen, whose wings are clipped and that there is plenty of stores to care for the brood during the early spring weeks. Should the stores be exhausted or light, feed a thin syrup of sugar and water two or three times weekly.

But of all work in the early spring there is none of more importance than the transferring of all swarms or colonies from the old-fashioned hive or "gums" to the modern movable-frame hive. Don't try to keep bees in the old "gums." They are not only unprofitable, but a positive menace to aggressive bee-keeping. They are harboring places for moths and the foul brood diseases. They are unsightly and prevent that hive manipulation that is necessary for the best honey harvest. I know that good honey is sometimes obtained from these home-made boxes, but oftener it is black honey, mixed with bee bread, worms (lava) and dead bees. Who wants the mixture? For it there is no market, and the bees themselves are usually left so disturbed, robbed and depleted in stores and brood that they either perish or do no good. In a great majority of instances you get nothing at all, and not being able to look into the hives to give them intelligent attention, the bees finally die. Who is to blame for all of this but the careless, indifferent, old-fashioned beekeeper? Transfer, Mr. Bee-Keeper, transfer.

There are several methods of transferring; each has its advantages and disadvantages. The master beekeeper will follow the method that best suits his location, time of the season, kind of box, transferring from, etc.

The old-fashioned way was to prize off the side of the box hive, cut out the combs and fit them after a fashion into the brood frames. This takes a great deal of time, and at best it is a sticky, mussy job, to say nothing of the mashed up bees and stings and finally the result is a lot of patched up, crooked combs. The combs in box hives are usually so crooked, so old and contain so many drone cells that it will be money in the pocket to purchase brood foundations, fasten it into frames on wires ready to receive the transferred colony.

We will assume that your hive, or hives, have been received in the flat and put together and painted and contain frames of wired foundation, ready for the bees. Light your smoker and put on your bee veil. Move the old hive back four or five feet and

put the new one in its place. Prepare a small box about eight inches deep and one side open, that will just cover (not slip over) the bottom of the box hive. Turn it upside down, set the hiving box over it and then drum on the sides of the hive with a couple of sticks until about two-thirds of the bees pass up into the box. Gently lift off the box containing the bees and dump it in front of the entrance of the new hive. Make sure that the queen is among them by watching her as she passes with the rest into the entrance. If you do not discover her, look inside the hive. If you still fail to find her, drum out bees from the old hive again until you do get her, for, to make the plan a success, she must be in the new hive.

Return to the box hive and turn it right side up and set it down a couple of feet back of the new one with its entrance turned at right angles. You now have in the hive about one-third of the original colony, the comb and all the brood. Allow the old hive to stand for at least twenty-one days, at the end of which time the brood will be hatched out, with the exception of a little drone brood, which will be of no value. Turn the old hive upside down and drum the bees out again into the hiving box. Put an entrance guard of perforated zinc over the entrance of the new hive, smoke the bees of the new hive and then those in the hiving box, after which dump it in front of the entrance of the new hive as before. The smoking is to prevent the fighting on the part of the bees at the second drive and the entrance guard is to catch the queen, or queens, that have been raised in the meantime in the old hive. These one or two, if virgins, should be caught on the perforated metal and given to some queenly stocks. If the old queen in the new hive is a valuable one, she should be caged at the time of making the second drive. If neither queen (the one in the old hive or the one in the new one) is valuable the perforated zinc need not be used.

The job of transferring is now completed, and all you have on hand is an old box hive, containing a lot of old crooked combs, with perhaps a little honey and drone comb in it. The honey can be extracted, or used as chunk honey on the table, if fit for use; the rest can be melted up into wax, and the hive itself will make first-class kindling wood, because it is smeared over on the inside with propolis and bits of wax.

All transferring by the novice should be at the beginning of or during the honey flow.—Dr. J. S. Ward, State Inspector of Apiaries, Tennessee.

The Poultry Yard

WHY DOES THE ENGLISH PEN LEAD OUR AMERICAN BIRDS?

Editor RURAL WORLD: There must be a reason. Just what is responsible for this difference is yet to be determined. But when any one breeder in England or elsewhere can pick out a single pen of birds which will outlay 69 pens of American birds, and in five and a half months can get a lead of 169 eggs over its nearest competitor, we are inclined to believe that more than mere "luck" is responsible for this difference. After traveling on the ocean and land for two weeks en route to Mountain Grove, these birds laid their first egg in about three or four days after they arrived, and have kept it up consistently ever since. This pen must have been without feed or water a good portion of the time while being shipped. They appeared very thirsty and hungry when they arrived at this station, and there was no evidence of any feed about the shipping coop. Notwithstanding these facts and the fact that they were jostled, more or less roughly handled and transferred several times en route, they soon set about laying with a vengeance.

In view of the above rather startling facts, the question naturally arises, "Why are these hens from across the pond so far excelling the best layers which American breeders have been able to produce?"

The average person wants to know right away whether the English white leghorns look very different from the American white leghorns. Yes, they do. The leghorns from England have a distinctive type quite similar to the American Minorca. They are slightly larger than the American white leghorns, more rangy, with larger combs, lighter colored eyes, and tails pinched or not well spread. In this difference in type, some poultrymen think they see the secret of the difference in egg production. They declare that the English leghorns have more of an "egg-type" than their American cousins. Perhaps they are right, although there is room for a reasonable doubt.

Other observers of the contest declare that it is all a matter of breeding, that while utility poultry breeding in America is just in its infancy, in England it has been studied and reduced to a science for centuries. They simply admit that the American breeder has been out-classed, that he still has a lot to learn, either by experience and experimentation, or by taking lessons of his English cousins. The change in climate may have stimulated the English birds to better production. The change of climate would more than likely increase or decrease the production, and it seems to have had the desired effect in this case. We are of the opinion that back of it all, however, is a difference in selection and breeding.

Still other investigators strongly assert that it is neither a matter of type or breeding, but that the high records which the English Leghorns are making at Mountain Grove, are due to the fact that their owners have become skilled in maturing and handling pullets so that they will lay just when they want them to lay. This is indeed SOME skill,—especially when they continue to exert this subtle influence after their birds are four thousand miles away, and have gone for months and months! This reason would seem much more logical if the English birds had simply begun to lay before the American birds did,—and then simply maintained their lead. But when, after the American birds had gotten down to business, the English birds still continued to lay more eggs each month, it falls to hold water. One thing is certain, the English

hens are ahead, and it begins to look as though they are going to stay ahead. Their owners have very evidently "caught on" to something which the American breeders have not. Just what that "something" is, remains to be seen. Most careful students of the situation, however, are agreed that it is largely a matter of scientific breeding and careful selection.

The owner of the English pen which is leading at the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., states that this pen of pullets was bred from females with high records and also sired by males bred from high laying hens.

We have been urging Missouri farmers and poultry raisers for several years to breed from high layers, or at least from good layers, and have also insisted that the males which head the flocks should be sons of high layers. The latter is more important in our opinion than the former. Of course, it is understood that the breeding stock must be reasonably good size, considering the breed, and also be birds of high vitality. We feel that the average poultry breeder has been paying so much attention to color of feathers and show records that they have lost sight of the production of eggs to too great a degree. The English breeders made the same mistake several years ago, and, to revive an interest in egg production, they started egg laying contests, and this pen of winning hens is partially the result of this work. We hope some such benefit will come to Missouri and American breeders as a result of the egg laying contests which have been started by the State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove. One thing is certain, promiscuous and careless breeding will never enable the poultrymen of this country to make any progress in egg production or along any other line. Careful breeding and selection must be practiced if we are to make progress in any branch of poultry husbandry.

T. E. QUISENBERRY.

Mountain Grove, Mo.

FEEDING ANIMAL MATTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The oldest works on the subject of poultry recommend feeding animal matter in some form. But it is only in recent years that feeding green bone became popular.

Up until about 1889, winter egg production was not much of a feature, great as the demand was, for the reason that there seemed no possible way of getting the hens down to solid work. There was an improvement, however, when the better houses, better feeding, and better care were employed; but still the supply was meagre considering the output at the present day.

The subject of food finally became a serious study, resulting in a conclusion that more animal food must be placed on the bill of fare. But how to furnish it economically did not manifest itself until in 1889 when F. W. Mann invented and placed on the market a crude machine, but nevertheless, the initiative of the present high-class green bone cutters, now on the market. As stated, this was the original bone cutter, and it is a matter of history that the term "bone cutter" was actually coined by Mr. Mann.

According to an analysis by Prof. James E. Rice, the nutritive value of green bone is 1:5.3, which is greater than any other form of meat—meat scrap, dried blood, dried fish, or animal meal.

Hens are worm and insect hunters, and where they do not have range must be supplied a substitute in some form. Particularly in summer, the handiest meat food is meat scrap and meat meal, many brands of which are on the market. Green bone is better

Study Your Wheat Before You Harvest It

If the yield and quality are bad you must do better. If they are good it will pay you to make them better. A better fertilizer will do it. The usual wheat fertilizers do not contain enough

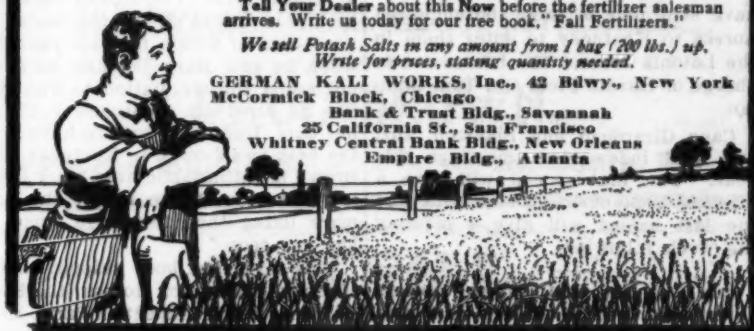
POTASH

Use 6 to 8 per cent. Potash, instead of 1 to 2, and balance the phosphoric acid of the bone or phosphate.

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for fall, winter and early spring use. It is safe to feed in an egg ration one-tenth to one-fifth by weight of meat in the total ration, the quantity varying with the richness of the meat and other foods used. It is best to mix the meat in the meal feed. But in the case of green bone it is more satisfactory to feed in troughs, allowing a pound of green bone for every 16 fowls, or, an ounce per head.

The animal foods the fowls gather while on a free range are usually high in percentage of nitrogenous matter and not a large proportion of fat. Many of the artificial foods, excepting such as dried blood and skim milk, contain usually, besides the nitrogenous matter, a high percentage of fat, which is not especially desired in compounding the ration. For instance, for earth worms and grasshoppers contain nearly ten times as much protein as fat, while ordinary fresh cut bone contains about equal amounts of protein and fat.

Mistakes have been made in feeding green bone in giving too liberal a quantity. An excess will produce aggravated diarrhoea and worms, and a too liberal supply of wheat scrap is apt to cause an overfat condition of the fowls.

It may be possible to have poultry live without any animal matter, but for profit and thrift it is necessary that they receive a certain percent of meat in the daily bill of fare, especially when they are confined to runs, or to houses in winter.

MICHAEL BOYER.

Hammonton, N. J.

SI SKINNER'S HENS.

I want to say it's a low-down way, Si Skinner treats his hens;—He's rigged a light, with reflector bright, Inside his chicken pens.

They used to lay him an egg a day, As all good hens should do;—Now it's scarcely night, when he springs that light, And those fool hens lay two.

And he grins, does Si, and he winks his eye, When he tells of these shocking facts;—And it makes me sad, and it makes me mad,

To think of his low-down acts.

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The average hen outlives her usefulness in two years, and is more profitable sent to market. There are at times good hens in the third and even the fourth year, but the average limit

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is two years. Old hens are more likely to contract disease than younger ones.

A Canadian authority says that in his opinion the most profitable egg-laying fowl will be found in a white or buff variety of the American class. As a class, he says, they will beat all comers.

It is claimed that 100 pounds of fresh hen manure contains about 50 pounds water, 16 pounds organic matter, 56 pounds ash. Analysis shows that poultry manure contains 2.43 per cent phosphoric acid, 2.26 per cent potash and 3.25 per cent nitrogen, as ammonia and organic matter.

It is a good plan to have awnings or hoods of cheap muslin or boards to go over the windows of the hen house in summer to keep out the sun, and thus keep the house much cooler. But it is not advisable to have those awnings up during the winter, as the sunlight is needed in the houses to purify them.

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Horseman

Field Bros, of Mexico, Mo., have sent four of their thoroughbred horses to Kentucky to enter them in the Latonia races. The horses are in charge of Hardin Field and Tom Quinlan.

Cape Girardeau and Sikeston, Mo., will hold independent meetings this year. The first named will give a meeting September 17th to 20th and the last named will give a meeting the week following.

One of the best green trotters never to have been trained on a race course at all is Ravendon, 7-year-old chestnut gelding with white markings, sired by Allertonian, dam Rose Long, by Erelong, owned by Elliott Bros., Estill, Mo. He can trot on a straight-away like an old free-for-all.

Decatur, Illinois, will have the honor of opening the 1913 racing campaign in the Great Western Circuit the first of August, and the following week Peoria will take up the game. These two cities announce a rich program of purses, of \$1,000 and \$1,500, to which entries will close June 2.

John Bagby, who marked Electric Bow, 2:11½, on a half mile track, and not a very good track either on that day, has moved his training stable to Topeka, Kan., from Garnett, and will open his season's campaign about the first week in July. Bagby has the good pacer, Captain H., 2:11½, by Shadland Nutkeno again this season.

Five towns in Texas and one in Oklahoma have combined into what is called the Texas-Oklahoma Short Ship Circuit for the 1913 racing season. Racing will begin at Clarendon, July 2, followed by Childress, Quanah, Vernon and Wichita in Texas, and closing at Frederic, Oklahoma. Classes and purses are uniform throughout the entire circuit.

At Sedalia, Mo., the horses in training with W. B. Taylor, Frank Ervin, J. E. Casey, J. N. Ross, Garnett Gorrill and G. W. Bonnell, all show the effects of the dry track and reasonably fair weather that has prevailed for the last month. And following in rapid succession are the reports of trotters working in 2:20 or better, and these range from fast records to the slow class or unmarked horses.

James L. Gregory, of North Middletown, Ky., has one of the best three-year-old saddle stallions in the state. He will be prepared for the show rings after a short season in the stud, and will meet all comers this season. This horse is by Bourbon King, and is reported to be equally as well bred on his dam's side. Those who have seen him say that this stallion can "do" things in a proper way now, and that by July 1 he will be hard to beat.

Training at the Missouri State Fair grounds has settled down to a regularity among the several trainers training at that place. The repeats have been lengthened from double header three heats to four and five heats. No sensational fast miles have been worked yet, but many miles around 2:35 a few days ago have been reduced to 2:25, and any number has been worked in 2:26 and 2:27 with some pretty brisk quarters at the finish.

HE COULDN'T HELP IT.

Could Find No Antidote For His Love of Man's Noblest Friend, the Horse.

Col. Paul Brown, of St. Louis, has just purchased the show mare Mary Dowling No. 6319 from Judge I. H. Thurman, of Springfield, Ky., for the sum of \$2,000. He has also just purchased two fine mares from J. J. Boaz of Indianapolis, and a 3-year-old filly named Clara Dare from J. P. Ward, of Grant, Tenn. Col. Brown says that he has looked at all the fine mares he has heard of within the last year and when he saw Mary Dowling he could not resist the temptation to own her. She is sired by Montgomery Chief; her dam, Undine, is said to have been the best brood mare in Kentucky. Col. Brown is enthusiastic over Mary Dowling and says if she is not the best mare living then there are some he has not seen.

This mare has been shipped to the Missouri College for Horses (the Hook & Woods establishment at Paris, Mo.), and Johnny Woods, it is said, will handle Col. Brown's string—Rex King 3408, Mary Dowling 6319 and Gingerbread Man. John Woods said: "The man who beats my string will know he has been in a horse show." Mr. Woods said, also: "I consider Mary Dowling the finest mare living and when the bell taps I will be in the saddle ready to show the people of Missouri that what I have said is all true." Mr. Woods says he would like to show the people of Kentucky what they let go when they let Mary Dowling go, and when the Kentucky State Fair comes off he wants to ride her in the ring at Louisville.

After Col. Brown sold My Major Dare and a number of fine mares to Mr. R. A. Long, recently, he says he asked several people to furnish him with a remedy that would take the love of horses out of his heart, but, failing to find the antidote, he says he finds some of the finest in the country are on their way to him. Col. Brown said that after the sale to Mr. Long, every time he went out to his farm in the county he felt like wearing crape on his hat; to use his own language, "A farm without horses is no farm at all." Col. Brown is planning to attend quite a number of the Missouri fairs this fall, also some of the Kentucky fairs, and said he wanted to see some of his own horses in the ring and also "in the winning." "It is said of a politician, 'Once in politics, always in politics,'" said Col. Brown, "and I have come to the conclusion the same is true of horse lovers: once a horse lover, always a horse lover."

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER

Editor RURAL WORLD: During the last week I received a program of the Missouri State Fair, which shows the 1913 division of the State fair stake (the last under the old \$3.00 nomination fee), as a \$500 purse closed. If this State race is to be continued as a \$500 guaranteed purse, the sooner it is discontinued the better. Missouri needs no such helps to her breeding interests. She can and should compete anywhere. If it is a stake, as it was originally intended it should be, trotted and paced under stake rules with \$500 added by the Fair association, it will be hard to compute the value to the breeding interests of the State. Carthage, with her half-mile track, offers \$300 for 3-year-olds on a cash payment of what it will cost to carry the State fair purse of \$500 to the last payment, deducting \$22.50 from each of the four money winners. You pay nothing until you are ready to start. It is well known that only a small percentage of the nominators in a futurity stake, arrive at 3 years of age in every way ready to compete in a race.

No, one who has been to a race

meeting and paid 10 cents for a lot of advertisements with a list of the drivers' names and his number, with the name of his horse, but will be interested in a move that will be made, in 1913, on at least two prominent racks. In each case an elaborate program of the races will be furnished, with nothing but the desirable information, and will be furnished free, as a souvenir of the meeting. At the ordinary meeting, the man that can sell the most advertising space on the program is awarded the privilege; then he has done his duty. He gets pay for the space and the public gets mighty little for his or her 10 cents. A nice, neat, complete program, giving the name, color and sex of the horse, with the sire and name of the dam and her sire, would be worth a great deal more to any fair association than any cash payment. The program would pay for the privilege of selling space for the official program of the meeting. The two very seldom, if ever, get into the same combination. It is the one bright place that at least two meetings in 1913 will meet this matter in a creditable form during the present racing season. Within a month the horses will be racing. Canadian and New England horses that have been furnishing entertainment for ice racing during the winter will be in shape earlier than horses that are prepared in the middle and southern portions of the country. They have not been wholly let down and will be ready weeks before those that have been taking it too easy. The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association is doing more this season to favor the earning value of a horse that has raced below the 2:12 or 2:10 class. The M. & M. is and has been for years for the 2:24 class of trotters, which is for a class of trotters that has had no chance to distinguish themselves. In 1913, the Tran-

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

—has saved thousands of dollars and "hundreds of horses." The old reliable cure for Spavin, Kingbone, Splint or Lameness. For sale at druggists. Price: \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5. "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or write to Dr. R. J. KENDALL, COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

Gov. Norman J. Colman

Spent the last 30 years of his life in building up and improving what he claimed to be the "Best Stock Farm" in the entire State of Missouri—

212 acres of splendid, rich, fertile ground, rolling, but not broken, 12 miles from St. Louis on the Olive Street and Mill Creek roads, near Creve Coeur Lake, and overlooking the Missouri River and its famous bottom lands for miles. Good house and all necessary outbuildings, family orchard of miscellaneous fruit and plenty of fine water. This is a splendid farm, situated in the richest and most picturesque part of the county, on fine roads, and with good transportation. The Creve Coeur branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. runs through the place, and Colman Station is only a short distance from the residence.

This must be sold. Parties looking for a bargain should waste no time in seeing this. For price, terms and other information, see:

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,
Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

sylvania, one of the last big stakes to be trotted, is for the 2:08 class. The free-for-all will have about the same money set one side for them. By the terms of their entries, a horse winning a heat with little returns in the way of money winning is conceded a second in later starts. This seems to be a move in the right direction. Volunteer, in the Horse Review, takes Hawley, in his commentaries, to task for belittling Billy Burke, 2:03½. Hawley calls him a second-rater and not a big loss to the breeding interest in America by his separation, while Volunteer claims he may prove one of the really great sires, as he had the speed, if not always available, as wanted. The two

MISSOURI COUNTY FAIRS FOR 1913.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am sending you herewith a list of the County Fairs to be held in Missouri during the year 1913, together with the name of the secretary, the date, and the place. The data has been compiled by me as Secretary of the Missouri Association of County and District Fair Managers.

E. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secy.

County.	Name of Fair.	Town.	Secretary.	Date, 1913.
Andrew.	Andrew County Fair.	Boickow.	W. W. Craig.	Aug. 26-28.
Audrain.	Mexico Fair Ass'n.	Mexico.	E. H. Carter.	Aug. 12-15.
Bates.	Bates County Fair Ass'n.	Butler.	T. J. Day.	Aug. 19-23.
Boone.	Boone Co. Agr. & Mech. Soc.	Columbia.	E. E. Hatton.	Aug. 5-8.
Boone.	Sturgeon Fair.	Sturgeon.	S. Spellman.	Aug. 19-21.
Buchanan.	Buchanan Co. Agr. & Mec. Soc.	Easton.	J. P. Sweeney.	Oct. 1-4.
Callaway.	Callaway Co. Fair Ass'n.	New Bloomfield.	M. P. Fox.	Aug. 19-21.
Cape Girardeau.	Cape Girardeau Fair.	Cape Girardeau.	J. T. Nunn, Jr.	Sept. 17-20.
Charlton.	Prairie Hill Fair Ass'n.	Prairie Hill.	C. L. Sears.	Sept. 10-12.
Clark.	Clark Co. Agr. & Mec. Ass'n.	Kahoka.	C. T. Duer.	Sept. 2-6.
Clay.	The Smithville Horse Show and Fair Ass'n.	Smithville.	E. E. Iden.	Sept. 16-18.
Clinton.	Plattsburg Fair Ass'n.	Plattsburg.	C. C. Bryan.	Sept. 9-12.
Cole.	The Centertown Fair.	Centertown.	Ray S. Hawthorne.	Aug. 28-30.
Cooper.	The Buncheon Fair Ass'n.	Buncheon.	H. Meeker.	Aug. 27-29.
Crawford.	Crawford Co. Fair Ass'n.	Cuckoo.	C. Walker.	Sept. 23-25.
Dade.	Dade Co. Agr. & Mec. Ass'n.	Lockwood.	S. D. McMillen.	Sept. 16-19.
Davies.	Pattonsburg Fair Ass'n.	Pattonsburg.	R. E. Maupin.	Aug. 26-29.
DeKalb.	DeKalb Co. Agr. & L. S. Exhibit.	Maysville.	E. A. Hofstatter.	Sept. 3-6.
Franklin.	Franklin Co. Agr. & Mec. Soc.	Washington.	H. H. Thias.	Sept. 11-13.
Franklin.	Sullivan Tri-County Fair.	Sullivan.	J. T. Williams.	Aug. 27-30.
Gasconade.	Gasconade Co. Agr. Ass'n.	Hermann.	L. Haberstock.	Aug. 29-31.
Gentry.	The Gentry County Fair.	Albany.	Chas. Littlewood.	Aug. 19-23.
Grundy.	Grundy Co. Fair Ass'n.	Trenton.	A. T. Cornwell.	Sept. 2-5.
Howard.	Howard Co. Fair Ass'n.	Fayette.	J. Thompson.	Aug. 19-23.
Jasper.	The Big Carthage Fair.	Carthage.	Miss E. R. Knell.	Aug. 5-8.
Jackson.	Independence Fair Ass'n.	Independence.	W. H. Johnson.	Aug. 26-29.
Jefferson.	Jefferson Co. Agr. & Fair Ass'n.	Festus.	C. E. Giebler.	Sept. 2-5.
Knox.	Knox-Lewis-Shelby Fair.	Newark.	W. A. Hendren.	Sept. 2-5.
Knox.	The Knox City Agr. & Mec. Fair Ass'n.	Knox City.	A. Shrenk.	Aug. 12-15.
Lafayette.	Lafayette Co. Fair Ass'n.	Higginsville.	J. E. Koppensbrink.	Aug. 19-23.
Lewis.	Lewis Co. Agr. & Mec. Fair Ass'n.	Monticello.	J. A. West.	Sept. 23-26.
Lincoln.	Lincoln Co. Fair Ass'n.	Troy.	B. J. Creech.	Sept. 2-5.
Linn.	Linn Co. Fair Ass'n.	Brookfield.	Gus. Gannon.	July 15-18.
Livingston.	Chillicothe Fair Co.	Chillicothe.	A. M. Shelton.	July 22-25.
Macon.	The North Macon Agr. & Mec. Soc.	La Plata.	W. H. Henderson.	Sept. 9-12.
Macon.	Callao Fair Ass'n.	Callao.	E. G. Jones.	Sept. 16-18.
Macon.	New Cambria Fair Ass'n.	New Cambria.	W. E. Howell.	Sept. 10-13.
Macon.	Macon Co. Agr. & Mec. Soc.	Atlanta.	V. D. Gordan.	Sept. 9-11.
Marion.	Marion Co. A. & M. Fair.	Palmyra.	G. E. Thompson.	Sept. 10-13.
Moniteau.	Moniteau Co. Agr. & Mec. Soc.	California.	L. B. Meyer.	Sept. 3-6.
Monroe.	Monroe Co. Fair Ass'n.	Paris.	W. L. Crawford.	Sept. 2-5.
Montgomery.	Montgomery Co. Agr. Soc.	Montgomery City.	G. R. McVay.	Aug. 26-30.
Osage.	Osage Co. Fair Ass'n.	Linn.	H. M. Luckenhoff.	Oct. 14-17.
Phelps.	Phelps Co. Agr. Mec. Ass'n.	Rolla.	W. R. Ellis.	Sept. 2-5.
Pike.	Pike Co. Fair Ass'n.	Bowling Green.	H. M. Strother.	Aug. 5-8.
Platte.	Platte Co. Agr. Mec. & Stock Ass'n.	Platte City.	J. L. Garmack.	Aug. 26-29.
Polk.	Polk Co. Agr. Mec. Soc.	Bolivar.	W. U. Townsend.	Sept. 24-27.
Rails.	New London.	New London.	C. E. Lamb.	July 29-Aug. 1.
Randolph.	Clark Fair Ass'n.	Clark.	R. R. Connell.	Sept. 3-5.
Randolph.	Randolph Co. Agr. Mec. Soc.	Clarksville.	G. W. Butler.	Aug. 26-28.
Randolph.	Moberly Agr. Fair Ass'n.	Moberly.	Jno. L. Hogg.	July 29-Aug. 1.
St. Francis.	Southeast Mo. Fair Ass'n.	Farmington.	A. Wulfer.	Sept. 10-12.
Saline.	Saline Agr. Fair.	Marshall.	E. W. Brown.	Aug. 12-16.
Scotland.	Scotland Co. Fair Ass'n.	Memphis.	J. R. Hudson.	Aug. 26-29.
Schuyler.	Queen City Corn & Stock Show.	Queen City.	C. C. Crockett.	Sept. 18-19.
Scott.	Tri-County Fair, Scott, New Madrid and Mississippi Counties.	Sikeston.	Harry Smith.	Sept. 24-27.
Shelby.	Shelby Co. Agr. Mec. Soc.	Shelbina.	W. H. Gillispie.	Aug. 26-29.
St. Louis.	St. Louis County Fair.	Creve Coeur.	Geo. B. Bowen.	Sept. 18-21.
Sullivan.	Green City Fair Ass'n.	Green City.	A. E. Jones.	Aug. 19-23.
Warren.	Warren Co. Fair.	Wright City.	G. E. Schapen.	Aug. 30-23.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS
that make a horse Wheeze,
Roar, have Thick Wind
or Choke-down, can be
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also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no
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kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted
Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at
dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 58 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

horses went to Russia for about the
same money—Billy Burke, 2:03½, and
Willy, 2:05. If I read the signs of
the times right, no combination of
circumstances is ever likely to arrive
that will not from every standpoint
show the Austrian-bred horse the best
purchase for Russia. Willy should de-
feat him in a race and more than
double-discount him as a sire, with
anything like equal opportunities. I,
for one, am glad, for the interest of
the American breeders, that both went
to Russia instead of to Austria.

DOINGS OF THE TROTTERS AND PACERS ABOUT ST. LOUIS THE PAST WEEK.

At the Fair Grounds track, west of
Wellston, Maxwellton, all are busy,
and trainers are asking their charges
to go out and step some, as time is
advancing and soon they will be
called on to go out for actual con-
tests for the money.

Galloway has been asking his horses
to show what they can do the past
week. Jennie Lee and Dot Allen were
stepped to the limit, both going satis-
factorily. The bay stallion, Peter
Boy, of the Rud stable, was repeated
and acted well.

Queen Maud, pacer, seems on edge
and can go some. Mr. Mitchell has a
green trotter, br. g., 7 years, owned
by J. S. Colwell, 1321 North Broad-
way, that is some trotter, was
brought from the farm; was a plow
horse, but by care he will make a
high-class trotter—perhaps a Baden.
Lord Ellery, trotter, and Electill,
pacer, are showing well.

Mr. Anderson's horses look good.
The Wolf, pacer, every time out,
shows advance in speed, is fast get-
ting form, and ought to be very good
for the coming season of racing.

Sir Frisco is the show horse at the
track and can step fast, surely a model
from any viewpoint—a trappy, snappy
trotter, the kind that keeps a field
busy any part of the route.

Leo Millerton has lots of speed, but
must be steadied; wants to pace some-
times, but he will get right soon and
will race well.

An unusual and attractive feature
at Maxwellton is the stable of Mrs.
W. E. Dourst, which she trains and
drives herself; can sit behind a trot-
ter and step him as close company
with the best at the track; is train-
ing three trotters and they are going
well under her careful hand. First
is Lady Vandorn, b. m., 2:16½; is a
good-looker and fast trotter. Bobel
Mah, ch. g., 2:24½, is a trappy-gaited
fellow, makes no mistakes, and is
right there all the way. Mrs.
Dourst has a b. m., 4 years old,
named April Fool, because foaled on
April 1st (sired by J. G. Carlisle, a
great sire and fast trotter), that
looks mighty good and is a trotter
sure, and may be a Nancy Hanks,
as she closely resembles the once-
queen. She will be well cared for and
the most made of her possible.

Joe Keefe at the track is associ-
ated with Mr. Mitchell; is putting in
his time training a few runners. Mr.
Keefe is a veteran of the turf; was
at one time with Orrin Hiccock and
cared for the sensational trotter of
his day, St. Julian, 2:11, a decade

ago. A great race of that time was
between Jay-Eye-See, 2:10, over
Fleetwood, N. J., and St. Julian. The
little black horse was winner. Mr.
Maxwell is giving the track care and
is getting it in very fair shape. With
so good a track, fine stables and plen-
ty of grass at hand, with a hydrant
of good water at every stable, more
horses ought to be in training there
than are, as there are all conven-
iences.

Mr. Galloway has a horse just in
from Syracuse, N. Y., called Foxy Boy,
2:13 over a half-mile track. If he can
step that way over a two-lap, he must
be a trotter.

The North St. Louis Driving Club
gave the usual matinee Sunday. Two
races were given. The first race had
three starters, trotters, which were
Jennie V., Sun Cote and Leo Millerton;
the former was fastest and won
easy; best time, 2:23½. Millerton,
the first heat, seemed to have it in
his head wrong as to what was ex-
pected of him and persisted in going
at the pace. His driver and himself
seemed so at cross-purposes that when
the heat was done he had but few
shoes on, but when re-shod and start-
ed for the next heat he seemed to
get right on to what was expected
of him and finished second in fast
time.

Bruce Byrd has Jennie V. in
charge; was well driven, is a fast
mare, is in a class by herself as far
as St. Louis trotters are concerned.
Second race had but two starters,
which were Forrest Grattan and Hazel
H. Race was two in three. Had it
been farther Hazel might have been
beaten the stallion, as she headed
him in the second mile, but by a break
lost the heat. Grattan was driven by
Al Dunn. The horse has pulled the
big Com. Man too fast on the road to
be in condition. Hazel H. is a green
trotter in the hands of Thos. Taylor.
She is a fine prospect and will later
be better fit for her class. Mr. Tay-
lor has two others at his stable in
training, which are Walnuttur, b. g.,
4, pacer, by Walnut Boy, Jr., 2:15½.
The horse has lots of speed and
working nicely. Mr. Taylor has also
the b. m. Royal Queen, trotter, no
mark, but can go fast and last the
route. She looks good and is getting
best of care; will race through Mis-
souri and Illinois this fall.

Mr. Dunn stepped pacer Dr. McCal-
lar an exhibition mile in 2:26; at half
in 1:07½. He has lots of speed.

Mr. J. Jones was starter of events,
also judge, assisted by Messrs. Wal-
dron and Newton, who did the work
well.

At the park, matinees will be held
each Sunday afternoon through the
season, and, as the club has lots of
speedy horses, good races can be run.
The club has a larger membership,
and by them a roof ought to be put
on the grandstand and visitors could
be made very comfortable.

Dr. Gadsby is missed out there, but
since he is married and living in
Kirkwood with a family to care for,
he is quite too far away to take part.
W. H. M.

THE REASONS WHY

ABSORBINE is so popular among
the trainers and owners of good
horses are that it does not blister or
remove the hair, and horse can be
used during treatment. It is econom-
ical, as only a few drops are re-
quired at an application. It is anal-
gesic and antiphlogistic—allays pain
promptly and takes out soreness and
inflammation. Furthermore, it is an
antiseptic and germicide. Sold by
druggists, \$2.00 a bottle, or sent to
you direct, express prepaid. Special
instructions on any particular case
free of charge. Write for booklet and
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Get the genuine, manufactured only
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FOR SALE A FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION, Grandson of Rex McDonald.

Splendid individual. Register No. 3408.
If interested write me for particulars.

PAUL BROWN,
Pierce Building, - - - St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE UNA MUSCOVITE and FOAL,

Bay Mare, four years old, by Geo. Muscovite, son of Nutwood, dam of son of
Ora Wilkes, 2:11; has foal by her side, 6 weeks old, by son of Axworthy, son of
Axtell, 3, 2:12. The above mare is a bit under size, but perfect conformation,
and is bred for a Trotter; is broken, is well gaited; has been bred to "Nick,"
son of Nutwood. Is owned by Mr. L. B. Wilson, at the "Universal Expo. Fair
Grounds," where she can be seen.

PRESLEY WINSTON RAY

RALPH VERNON RAY

RAYLAND STOCK FARM

WHERE SHOW HORSES ARE MADE—WINNERS ALWAYS ON HAND.

P. W. RAY & SON, PROP'S

STALLIONS, MARES AND GELDINGS OF QUALITY READY FOR USE.

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BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

Maryville, Mo., Dec. 18, 1912.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg
Falls, Vt.: Dear Sirs: I have used
Kendall's Spavin Cure for over thirty
years and positively know it will do
all that you claim. I have used it for
broken bones, sprains and rheumatism
on myself, and keep it constantly on
hand for my horses. Would not be
without it. Very truly yours, J. P.
Heryford.

The South Dakota State Fair Asso-
ciation announces a futurity for foals
of 1913. To be eligible to this stake
a mare must be owned in the state at
the time the entries close, July 1,
1913. The state will add \$800 to this
stake, which, if the event receives the
patronage that Dakota can give it,
will make a very attractive purse.
The money will be distributed 60 per
cent to pacers, with a silver cup to be
awarded the nominator of the dam of
the winner in each race.



MEND YOUR HARNESS WITH THE SPEEDY STITCHER

I WANT every reader of this paper
to have one of my Speedy Stitch-
ers Absolutely Free.
The Speedy Stitcher is the latest
invention and is
the most effective
of anything in
the form of an
Automatic Sewing
Awl ever offered.

Its simplicity makes it a thorough-
ly practical tool for any and all
kinds of repair work, even in the
hands of the most unskilled. With
this Awl you can mend harness,
shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts,
carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any
heavy material.

The Speedy Stitcher is provided
with a set of diamond pointed
grooved needles, including a special

needle for tapping shoes. It also
contains a large bobbin from which
the thread feeds, all of which are
enclosed inside the handle out of
the way. This
Awl has a tension
which enables you
to tighten your
stitch. These val-
uable features you

will not find in any \$1.00 Awl.
I will give one of these excellent
Speedy Stitchers absolutely free to
any one who will send me \$1.00 for
one year's subscription to COL-
MAN'S RURAL WORLD any time
before August 1. This offer will pos-
itively be withdrawn on that date.
Kindly use the coupon below, and
be sure to send your order in today
before you forget it.

W. N. ELLIOTT

ST. LOUIS, MO.

USE THIS COUPON

Date....., 1913.

W. N. Elliott, Editor COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.:
Dear Sir—Enclosed find \$1 for one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL
WORLD. For my promptness send me postpaid, free of charge, your Speedy
Stitcher.

My name is.....

Postoffice.....

Rural Route..... State.....

The Pig Pen

HOG CHOLERA CAN BE ERADICATED.

Hog cholera can be eradicated, but it will need the combined work of every hog raiser in an infected district. We used to think that yellow fever and malaria were diseases natural to certain regions and that as long as time and man endured, these diseases in those localities would be there to claim their victims. Uncle Sam wiped them out of the Panama Canal zone so effectually that that most ill-reputed region became a health resort. It is not impossible to eradicate a disease when once we know its nature, and have weapons for its prevention. It becomes just a matter of education on the part of those who must know about it. One refractory individual, or one unscrupulous enough to shirk his share of the duty, can prevent the end of hog cholera.

Hog cholera serum will certainly prevent the disease if it does not cure, and its constant application and steady extension into all the infested districts will mean the eradication of hog cholera. Of course, disinfection must go hand in hand with the use of the serum, so as to destroy the foci for new epidemics.

In parts of the United States an effort is on foot to obtain in the hearty co-operation of every individual in a district, and wipe cholera out of that district once and for all. This is to be followed by extending the work into other districts until eventually the whole state is covered—until all the states are covered, and hog cholera becomes a disease living only in memory. It can be done. It will be done. The experiment station will help and offers willingly its complete co-operation. Hog cholera, according to a recent government report, cost the United States six and one-half millions of hogs in 1912. The receipts of hogs in the western markets are a million less so far this year, than they were last.

There is hog cholera in Idaho, and now is the time to eradicate it. Let there be concerted action in one county at a time and let's have every hog in that county vaccinated against hog cholera. From this the work will proceed until the State Veterinarian can say with pride that there is not one case of cholera in this state, nor will there be so long as our farmers follow the system of keeping no hogs but immunes.—J. F. Nicholson, Bacteriologist, Idaho Experiment Station.

MILK FOR HOGS.

Sweet milk, skim milk, sour skim milk, and buttermilk are of practically equal value when fed in the proportion of two and one-half to three pounds of milk to one pound of shelled corn, says the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings, in its Bulletin 136. If you are interested in this subject it will pay you to write for a full account of the feeding tests on which this and other conclusions were based. A bushel of shelled corn when fed with water, produced an

SQUARE DEAL HERD DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Extra good males, ready for service, and choice gilts. Prices reasonable. Write: B. D. RUNYON, Fillmore, Illinois.

Golden Rule Farm, Fillmore, Illinois.

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$2 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED, OBLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn. Dunlap, Williamsport, O., Box 474.

average of 11.9 pounds of pork, but when fed with 153 pounds of milk the average weight of pork produced in the same length of time was 17.7 pounds.

In many factories the secret of success has been found in the discovery and application of some method of turning former waste into a profitable by-product. The same principles can well be applied to the farm and farmers have been slow in making this use of any extra milk.—H. R. Flint, University Farm, St. Paul.

SELLS YEARLING BOAR FOR \$300.

Chas. L. Taylor, proprietor of the Spring Dale Stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey swine, Friday sold his junior champion boar, Crimson Col. I am, No. 121915, to A. White, Jr., of Palmyra, Mo., for \$300. Mr. Taylor had refused an offer of \$250 for this valuable animal and Friday Mr. White telephoned him to ship him immediately at the above price.

This young boar was the junior champion at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City in 1912, and Mr. Taylor feels very much elated over the fact that his herd of red hogs is gaining favorable consideration among the most prominent breeders of the state. Although he has been in the thoroughbred business but a short time he has made several excellent sales.—Russellville Rustler.

LUNG WORMS IN HOGS.

Pneumonia of hogs is not always due to worms, yet it is not uncommon to find young pigs, and even old hogs, to be affected and dying from inflammation of the lungs and bronchial tubes due to the presence of large numbers of small white to whitish-brown threadlike worms which are found to be located in the bronchial tubes. This parasite is quite common in the United States.

Vermineous pneumonia is most often found on low or swampy land, although it may occur on the uplands.

This disease of pigs occurs at all times of the year, but is more frequently observed during the late summer and early fall. When pigs are first affected, the symptoms are few and elusive, but as the invasion by this worm progresses the symptoms become more and more pronounced. At this stage of development, frequent spells of coughing are noticed.

There is a thick discharge from the nostrils which will at times contain masses of mucus. A close examination of this material will at times reveal the presence of young worms as well as adult worms. The symptoms most apparent to the owner are thinness and lack of development of the pigs. Death is probably due to the air passages being closed or to a watery condition of the lungs.

At times this disease may be confused with hog cholera or even with tuberculosis of swine. By careful study of the symptoms and history, together with the finding of the worms either before death in the discharges from the nostrils, or after death in the bronchial tubes at the base of the lungs, should be sufficient evidence to enable one to be sure.

It is very difficult to relieve hogs affected with lung worms, because of the danger of injuring the lungs or air passages in undertaking to kill or dislodge the worms. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Be very careful not to introduce into the herd any hogs that are affected by the parasite. If you know that any low or swampy ground on your farm has been used as pasture for infected hogs, keep healthy hogs away from it. This is not an absolute preventive as the trouble sometimes occurs in uplands as well as lowlands.—Dr. W. L. Boyd, Minnesota Univ.

The Shepherd

DOCKING AND CASTRATING LAMBS.

The importance of docking and castrating lambs is being more fully appreciated each succeeding year. Many who sell lambs in June and July do not think the beneficial results derived from these operations justify the risk. The common opinion among men in the "Sheep House," however, as expressed by one of the salesmen is that "Docked lambs attract the attention of the buyer and make a much better impression. Especially is this true on a slow 'draggy' market where everyone is trying to sell. I think in some cases that I have seen, it has secured our customers as much as \$.25 to \$.50 per hundred pounds. On a strong market the difference in price is not so marked if the lambs are equally fat and of good quality. Even under these conditions, however, docked lambs have an advantage of finding a ready sale."

The proper time to dock and castrate lambs depends upon their condition of health and general vigor. It is advisable to perform both operations as soon as the lamb becomes strong enough to withstand the shock, which time will vary from four days to three weeks after birth. The weather is another important factor. A bright warm day should be selected in order to lessen the danger of contracting cold and other attendant difficulties. Clean bedding should be provided for the lambs if they are kept inside after the operations have been performed. If the weather will permit, it is advisable to allow the docked and castrated lambs the range of a good pasture. These precautions will lessen the danger of infection. Lambs which have been castrated should be disturbed no more than is necessary for a day or two following the operation.

Docking or taking off the tails is not a serious operation and can be performed with very little risk. During the spring of 1912 the Experiment Station, two lots of nine lambs averaging 19.7 lbs. and 19.9 lbs. respectively were used to determine the effects resulting from docking and castrating. The ewes and the lambs in this experiment were all kept in the same lot; fed the same feed; and all other conditions were as uniform as it was possible to make them. At the end of the month when all the wounds were healed there was practically no difference in the weights of the two lots.

A common method of docking lambs is to place the lamb upon its rump, either on the ground or on a wooden block and chop the tail off with a dull hatchet. A moderately dull hatchet is preferred to a sharp one, for by bruising and tearing the bloodvessels, clots will form quickly, which will tend to prevent excessive bleeding. In case the lambs bleed too freely a strong cord should be tied tightly around the stump of the tail, or the wound may be seared with a hot iron. If a cord is used it should be removed within a few days. Sometimes blood will collect in the wool around the dock unless care is observed. This latter condition is most favorable for the development of maggots, which may cause trouble.

When docking with the knife, the tail should be taken off at the third or fourth joint from the body, depending upon the length of the dock desired. The skin should be slipped back as far toward the body of the lamb as possible and the cut should be made at the joint. A wound made at the joint heals more quickly than a wound made by cutting through the bone. The object in pushing the

skin back toward the body is to provide surplus skin to come over the edge of the wound and facilitate healing. A good disinfectant such as crude carbolic acid or a 5 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid should be used freely. A little pine tar smeared on the end of the dock will keep the flies away. If the weather is warm enough for them to be troublesome. This method will be found quite satisfactory with lambs from four to fourteen days old. Lambs three or four weeks old docked by this method frequently bleed too freely, weakening the lambs and sometimes causing death. The bleeding can be stopped as described above.

In the last few years another method of docking has come into practice. It is docking with hot iron pinchers. These pinchers can be purchased at various supply houses at \$1.25 per pair. Docking with the hot iron pinchers will require more time for the operation, but there will seldom be further trouble. By this method there is practically no danger from bleeding, maggots or infection. This method of docking will require two men—one to hold the lamb and another to use the hot pinchers.

With the increased number of lambs marketed, the competition among sellers increases, and since docked lambs are preferred to undocked ones, the advisability of docking is evident from the market standpoint. From the breeder's point of view, docking decreases the trouble with maggots, and greatly increases the general appearance and uniformity of the flock.—H. Hackedorn, Agr. Exp. Station, Columbia, Mo.

THE CROP OF SPRING LAMBS.

Kentucky and Tennessee lambs born this year are extra fine in quality, although some reports claim that the Tennessee crop is a little short in numbers. The Tennessee lambs have made a rapid growth, and the greater part of these will be marketed during the latter part of May and through June. Kentucky's crop of lambs is of an average in size, as the ewes were bred to lamb later than usual. Most shipments to market will be made during July and August. It is reported that lambs in both states are being contracted at very high prices. Early lambing in Idaho is reported as the largest ever known since the sheep and mutton industry become established in that famous mutton growing state, with the average around 125 per cent, and in one instance 160 per cent was reported. It is now expected that the June and July marketings of grass lambs from Idaho will fully double those of last year in volume, but reports from early lambing in Montana are less cheerful, bad weather having prevailed to a considerable extent, causing many losses of lambs. Grass is late in Oregon and Idaho, and no large shipments from those states will be made before July or August. Ordinarily, a good many lambs are shipped out in June.

Notwithstanding the extremely high prices asked by owners for feeding lambs, Colorado sheepmen paid the figures readily and then proceeded to make them as fat as butter. Prices of various feeds were unusually low and in great measure offset the high prices the lambs cost them laid down. The season will close in a short time, and profits will foot up handsomely. These lambs have comprised the great bulk of recent marketings at various points and the winter's feeding foots up in round numbers 1,425,000 head, including the North Platte country and Colorado. Feeding was carried on more extensively than for a number of years, but some years ago as many as 1,750,000 head were fed in a season.

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The Dairy**THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
CHICAGO.**

October 23d to November 1st, inclusive.

After the close of the 1912 National Dairy show work was commenced upon the 1913 Show, and with a clearer idea of what is required to advance the cause of dairying the management believe that the 1913 Show will convey a more distinct message to the American farmer than any that have preceded it.

The housing of cattle was considered perfect last year, but improvements have been made in this department so that the 1,000 cattle will each be afforded equal opportunity for introducing themselves to the public, in some bright, sunshiny aspect and well ventilated barns, and while the aristocrats of the dairy bovine world will be among those present the smallest beginner in the dairy industry need have no fear that his pocketbook will have no chance, as he will be pleased to see that the Dairy Cattle Associations are helping to spread the gospel of good cattle by placing the best within the reach of all.

As the success of an industry must include the success of all or its branches, there is to be held a conference during this year's Show looking to advancing each and every branch of dairying, beginning with the cow, of course. This conference will embrace delegates from each cattle association, the creamery interests, the cheese makers, the milk producers, the milk distributors, the ice cream manufacturers, the silo makers, the dairy farm machinery men and the dairy machinery manufacturers, ice cream machinery and subsidiary interests, the Agricultural Congress, the railroads, the trade press. With such a combination of energy great results for the industry must accrue. A splendid effort ably assisted by the "Grange" and the railroads to bring out a big attendance of farmers to this year's Show is being made.

With the interests named in the conference, and the farmers of the Middle West co-operating, the 1913 National Dairy Show should be made a date long to be remembered.

PRACTICAL METHOD OF PREVENTING THE UNNECESSARY WASTE OF CONDENSED MILK.

It is the custom of officials in many cities to condemn milk because of the failure of the milk dealers to comply with certain temperature standards. Usually this milk is disposed of by emptying it into the gutter, though attempts have been made to denature the milk by adding certain substances which would render it unfit for use in its fluid state. It is unfortunate that this milk which is valuable for feeding farm animals should be needlessly wasted. This loss can be prevented if the milk is returned to farms where it can be utilized for feeding live stock. Condensed milk could also be used in the city for making casein and for other purposes.

The Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has recently conducted some experiments in order to devise some practical method of denaturing milk so that its sale as market milk may be prevented and yet leave it in a condition suitable for feeding farm animals. The work

thus far has proved that the use of a rennet solution is effective for this purpose at the usual temperature at which milk is condemned.

In these experiments a 3 per cent water solution made from powdered rennet of a strength of 1 to 30,000 was used, and 40 cubic centimeters of this solution were added to 5-gallon cans of milk at different temperatures. The tests were made in a room where the temperature was 80 degs. F., as that is about the temperature of the air in summer when most of the milk is condemned. In one test the rennet solution was added to a 5-gallon can of milk at a temperature of 50 degs. F. In 1 hour and 15 minutes the milk was firmly coagulated, and it is probable then being 57 degs. Thirty minutes later the temperature had reached 59 degs. and a soft curd formed. An equal amount of milk at an initial temperature of 65 degs. was treated at the same time. In 1 hour and 10 minutes the milk in this can was slightly thickened, its temperature being 62 degs. F. The desired effect in much less time. At the end of this period the temperature had been raised only 1.2 degrees, or to 66.2 degs. F.

In the light of these experiments it is believed that if a rennet solution of this strength is added to condemned milk satisfactory results can be secured under ordinary conditions without the disadvantages of the other methods which have been tried.

If a 3 per cent solution is made from rennet, strength of 1 to 30,000, about 2 1/2 ounces (80 cubic centimeters) of this solution will be required for a 10-gallon can of milk at a temperature of 53 degs. or higher. The cost of the material for this method of denaturing is very small being only about three and one-third cents for a 10-gallon can when powdered rennet costs \$7 a pound.

It is recommended that those who contemplate using this method should test their solutions in the laboratory before using them in practice, so as to know definitely the strength of each solution prepared.

FOR CLOVER BLOAT.

Fasten a round stick of wood about as large as a large ear of corn in the animal's mouth, tying it there like a bit of a bridle. The idea is to get the mouth open as wide as possible and keep it that way. This will relieve in a very few minutes when the gag can then be removed. We have seen some very bad cases treated very successfully in this way. We offer this for the benefit of those having trouble with clover bloat.

I think we have a champion milch cow, says Mrs. W. J. Cleveland in the St. Clair County Democrat. Here is her record for one week ending May 17: Forty gallons of milk; after disposing of 21 pints of fresh milk and using all the cream wanted by the family I made 11 pounds of butter. This cow was fed on grass and ear corn.

Carlotta Pontiac is the name of the greatest Holstein cow in Missouri today. She is owned by the Missouri College of Agriculture. Last year she produced 22,000 pounds of milk which contained 827 pounds of butter. She is the greatest cow owned by the college since Josephine, in milk and butter production. She is producing daily at the present time 90 pounds of milk which is 10 1/2 gallons. This remarkable cow will be one of the chief exhibits at the great Annual County Fair given by the students of the College of Agriculture during Commencement Week.

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P. S.—We offer a few Young Heifers.

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Cattle**COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MAKE
BEEF AT A PROFIT.**

Usually by this season of the year, the beef cattle feeder has disposed of his winter-made product, and at approximately the same time he is enabled to figure the profits or losses from the investment whatever they may have been. Two things—the weight of the steers, indicating their gains, and the selling price, which determines the margin on the original investment—are the fundamental things which bespeak success for the winter's work. How many feeders will be surprised to find a small margin of profit, and how many will be disappointed in finding a shortage on the credit side of the transaction? In too many instances the latter condition will prevail, and it is then that the cattle feeder stirs round to ascertain the reason for the shortage in his returns. Again two things are responsible for this condition, careless selection of the feeding cattle and improper feeding and handling.

It is true that the manure obtained from beef cattle is the essential and profitable factor to be reckoned with under Southern conditions, and for this reason some will argue that the inferior steer will be as profitable from this standpoint as any other. While this may be true in a measure, if the feeder has been compelled to lose \$100, \$200, or \$500 to produce the manure, it becomes questionable whether the cattle-feeding business is justifiable in the improvement of the farm.

The Kind of Cattle to Feed.

The broad-backed, deep-bodied steer is the kind on which the feeder realizes full value and not the small, angular, shallow-bodied animal. It will usually be true that the man who breaks even and makes a small profit feeds the former type of steer.

When properly managed beef cattle feeding can be made a profitable work for the winter season. While the average results from year to year will not show a marked profit the careful feeder will be enabled to clear the manure and labor and at times have a small surplus on hand. While some large feeders figure that they can afford to lose some money on the steer-feeding business, the writer is of the opinion that the business should and can be made a financial success to a limited extent with proper selection, care and handling of the cattle. Unless it can be shown that the feeder can at least break even on the investment, it is going to keep the majority of the smaller farmers from making the venture and thus hold in check one of the safest and surest resources of soil improvement.

The small feeder can take advantage of the local market for the disposal of his product, the best and safest plan for him to follow. The larger feeder can sell on the central market, because of his advantage in sorting his steers in car-load lots when ready for shipment. This leaves

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a very satisfactory outlet for the carlot feeder, without compelling him to hold his cattle an undue length of time after they are ready for market.

Don't Change Feeds Unnecessarily.

One of the common mistakes made on the average farm is too frequent changes in the feed, either carelessness of the idea that such is beneficial. The very best results are obtained always where the quantity of feed is increased regularly and according to the demands of the animal. It is necessary, however, to use judgment in feeding cottonseed meal, especially as a too rapid increase is sure to bring on disastrous results. Here more than with any other feed, a guide or system of feeding must be used. Cattle fed on corn can be held over for a few days or weeks without materially damaging the finished product, but with cattle fed on cottonseed meal such a plan would be hazardous, especially if the steers were held any appreciable length of time.

One feeder, thinking the steers would be benefited, followed the plan of changing the roughage portion of the ration every 10 days or two weeks. During one period cottonseed hulls were fed, and during the next period corn stover. This plan not only necessitated the changing of the roughage, but also the manner in which the cottonseed meal was fed. Such a practice cannot result in steady and satisfactory gains.

The writer is now feeding 35 steers on the Experiment Station Farm. These steers were put on their preliminary ration October 22, 1911, and on December 1 they received their first full ration. From this time on up to March 1, the ration was not changed either in kind or quantity of feed except during the last few days when the minor changes were made to suit the conditions through the necessary elimination of corn silage from the ration. These steers when they went on feed October 22, averaged a fraction under 782 pounds, March 1 their average weight was 1,080; a gain of practically 300 pounds in 130 days, or an average of 2.3 pounds per day. This is largely the result of careful management, although the system of feeding used was such that any farmer could follow it out in practice. It is safe to say the average feeder of this State does not get more than one-half this gain—first, because of the inferior grade of cattle used, and second, through faulty management.—R. S. Curtis, North Carolina Experiment Station.

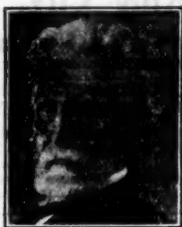
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

Chicago is to be commended for having put the ban on the "smut" song. Other cities should follow suit.

Col. Roosevelt got 6 cents damages and no one can accuse him hereafter with drunkenness, although some will still have doubts as to his temperance in all things.

In another column will be found a carefully compiled list of Missouri County Fairs, which will enable our friends in the livestock industry to see at a glance where the next fair is to be held.

German steel men threaten to boycott the Panama Exposition because of the objectionable clauses in the American tariff bill. The German government and press are not supporting this movement.

There is no one so poor as the man or woman who cannot afford to buy good literature for the family. There is no economy in denying the help that can come from no other source.

A good farm paper is essential to the best interests of the farmer's family.

The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides for the election of United States senators by direct vote, was proclaimed by Secretary Bryan Saturday. It was an historic occasion.

Andrew Carnegie says we have the worst banking system in the world. In an interview in London he said: "Currency reform is one of the most important questions in the United States, for the country will run the greatest risk of panic until a system is adopted based on the European systems."

Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, says: "A new freedom for American industries was the affirmative test to which the Democratic party has set its hand. It stands for industrial education and for federal aid to it. It stands for the reduction of taxes not only upon food, but upon the means of earning, which compose the fundamentals of our industrial life."

The successful treatment by the Canadian Parliament of complaints from British Columbia of the competition of Japanese has attracted the attention of the negotiators on both sides in this country. The underlying principle of the Canadian legislation is separation of the two races in the interest of permanent peace, to be attained through absolute exclusion of all but the traveling and student classes.

The United States will secure a perpetual and exclusive franchise for the building of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua and also a naval station, together with several small islands, on the Pacific coast of that country. This is insured through the decision just reached by the Wilson administration to support the treaty negotiated in the closing days of the Taft administration between the United States and Nicaragua. The belief is held by many that at some future time it may be found practicable and profitable to construct across Nicaragua a canal for light-draft vessels only.

A meeting of leading State highway commissioners and the manufacturers of horse-drawn wagons and motor-driven trucks is the suggestion of Chairman George C. Diehl of the A. A. National Good Roads Board, who contends that the time has arrived when those interests can advantageously discuss the drafting of suitable legislation governing the width of tires and the weight of loads. After an interchange of views, a committee could prepare laws, the passage of which would be practically assured when put forward by the chief highway officers of the various states.

A sharp cut in the high cost of living through the elimination of the middleman and the direct delivery of farm products to the consumer is the aim of the "Pepper and Salt Co.," in which many prominent people are said to be interested, among them Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester, and P. V. de Graw, former Assistant Postmaster-General. The plan is to cater to 1,000 families in the beginning to whom will be sold vegetables and other farm products at a price slightly above cost. The customers will be supplied through 300 of the best house keepers in selected localities who, in return for their services, will receive their food supplies free and in addition be paid a nominal salary each week. It is proposed to put the new plan in force early in June.

ST. LOUIS FARMERS' MARKET.

Ground will be broken for the new St. Louis County Farm and Market Bureau as soon as a sufficient number of farmers sign applications for stalls. The new Central Market will cost between \$400,000 and \$500,000, and will be located near Grand Avenue and Olive street. According to the plans submitted, the market will cover several acres, with sufficient space to house 1,400 market wagons. Besides this, there will be storage houses, spaces for storekeepers and butchers, commission houses, public auctions, and an automobile delivery system. This new market promises to be the finest in the country, where consumers can buy, without leaving the building, everything needed for family supplies, and have them sent to their homes at prices below what they now pay for the same or inferior produce.

The great Keokuk dam across the Mississippi river was completed May 3d. The last bucket of concrete was placed in the structure amid waving of flags, shrieking of whistles and cheers of guests and employees. For the first time the "Father of Waters" at a point where the river is nearly a mile wide has been harnessed to produce electric power. The dam is built of solid concrete, is 4,627 feet long, 52 feet high and 42 feet wide at the base. It has required two years to build. The dam creates slack water for sixty-five miles above and a lake from one to three miles wide makes possible open navigation over the one-time impassable Des Moines rapids above Keokuk.

"Fifteen million school children in need of medical attention," is the slogan which educators and scientists in the United States will carry to Buffalo the last week in August for the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, and the first to be held in this country. One of the great objects of the Buffalo congress will be to make plain the facts regarding the present condition of school children in relation to their health and just how little is being done in the United States toward conserving it. Various estimates have been made by specialists on the physical condition of school children, all of which tend to show that of the 20,000,000 school children enrolled in the United States at least 15,000,000 today are in need of attention for physical defects.

In the nine months ended with last March the coffee importations amounted to 716,327,146 pounds, and from this it is estimated that the quantity imported during the fiscal year will amount to about 900,000,000 pounds, against over 1,000,000,000 pounds imported in 1909, 1905 and 1902. The value of the importations for these first nine months was \$99,881,423. About three-fourths of the coffee imported into the United States comes from Brazil. The average consumption per capita of coffee in the United States has shown a steady decline during the period in which prices have so sharply advanced. In the fiscal year 1909 the average consumption per capita was over 11 pounds. In 1911, when the average import price had advanced to 103 cents per pound, the average consumption per capita was 9.3 pounds, and in 1912, when the average import price was 13.3 cents, the average consumption was 8.9 pounds.

Dipping one hand into the Atlantic and the other into the Pacific Oceans to transfer food fish, the United States government, it was announced Tuesday, the 26th, proposes to undertake practical measures to cut down the high cost of living. Lobsters from the Atlantic will be shipped across the continent to Pacific waters in the hope that they may multiply, while Pacific salmon will be taken from the

sunny waters of the Pacific and cultivated in the waters of the rock-bound coast of New England. The interchange will be under the direction of the Bureau of Fisheries. Several carloads of breeding lobsters will be shipped to Washington, Oregon and California points each season and placed in waters to be selected for their suitability. The stocking of New England waters with Pacific salmon will be brought about by the transfer of many millions of salmon eggs from Pacific waters to spots off the New England coast. These Pacific salmon are expected to replace the native salmon, which practically have disappeared from the streams and waters of the East.

CRIMINAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The mental and moral shortcomings of the criminal classes are generally accepted facts. As a class they are physically defective. The British Association for the Advancement of Science reported on the examination of 3,000 criminals and found them to be about 2 inches shorter and 17 pounds lighter than the average Englishman. Baer, of Berlin, reporting on the German criminal, gives much the same results. Few reliable data are to be found in American literature. Hamilton Wey, reporting on 529 boys at the Elmira Reformatory of an average age between 20 and 21 years, gives an average height of 65½ inches and an average weight of 133 pounds, which is below that of college boys.

An investigation of height at the Wisconsin State prison shows that the Wisconsin convict is 1.8 inches below the average American height. The 1,521 criminals reported on are, at the average of 36 years and 6 months, most markedly inferior to the average American citizen in height. He lacks 1.4 inches of the stature of the average freshman at our State university, and is 2 inches shorter than the average Harvard student. He lacks 13 inches of the height of the men and boys who enlisted in the Civil war, and is 3 inches inferior in height to the Fellows of the Royal Society of England and English professional men.

The murderer is well above the average criminal in height, somewhat below in weight, but leading in chest measurement and expansion. The thief is well above the average in height and slightly below in weight. Criminals through fraud, though most often indoor workers, outweigh all others, and have a good chest measurement, though a small expansion, as would be expected. The sexual criminals are older than any of the other classes and the shortest in stature, excepting the habitual criminals, who lack 2.1 inches of the height of the average Wisconsin boy just out of high school, lack 2.5 inches of the height of the average American of their age and 2.7 inches of the height of the average Harvard student as reported by Prof. Sargent. These facts are the result of an investigation made by Dr. Sleyster, prison surgeon at Waupun, Wis. A report of his observations appears in a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

With the intention of reducing the cost of living the City of St. Joseph leased a municipal market house, recently erected at a cost of \$75,000, to Hugh J. Bowen, a local resident, who is to pay \$1 for eleven months' tenancy of the building. In consideration for the small rental Bowen agreed to reduce the cost of foodstuffs, especially produce, to the people of St. Joseph. Under the contract the city may employ expert accountants to examine Bowen's books, and if they should report that Bowen has failed to reduce the cost of food products, the city may terminate the contract by giving the lessee ten days' notice.

ODD ITEMS, SHORT AND LONG.

By C. D. Lyon.

The other day I saw nine ground-hogs, or woodchucks, at one sight; five old ones and four young ones. When I was a boy we did not see one in a year, but of late years they are getting very plenty and sometimes do considerable damage to crops. We get rid of them when they do damage, by soaking a ball of old rags in bisulphide of carbon, dropping this in the hole and filling it up with dirt.

In going past a field of rye the other day, I found several stalks nearly eight feet high, but could not find one that quite filled out the eight feet. Nearly fifty years ago father found one rye stalk measuring eight feet three inches, and many of eight feet. The tallest plant of oats I ever grew was scant seven feet, but I found dozens of six and a half feet that grew. One year I found several stalks of Kentucky blue grass full six feet tall, and timothy seven feet.

It would be of interest to have our readers write and tell us of extra large peanuts of various kinds that they have seen or grown.

I once grew a watermelon weighing full sixty-one pounds, and father had more than 250 pounds of pumpkins from one vine. A neighbor once gave me an eleven pound turnip, and he had more like it; I once saw a ten-pound egg-plant fruit at our county fair, and one year I grew many cabbages of twenty-four pounds, one of twenty-eight.

Noting the habits of the varieties of strawberries that I have; Bee-ler Wood does not stand for too much manure, but Dunlap seems to do best where the most manure was applied. Butuch can be manured too heavily, and the varieties from old beds on the farm did not fruit much where stable manure was used. It looks like these plants from old beds have taken on the characteristics of wild berries to a certain extent, and manure and cultivate as you choose, they made good growth but do not make much fruit.

I was prejudiced against Dunlap, for I have once seen a bed of it a total failure, but now I think that with heavy manuring and good culture, it would be the best berry for our uses, and its very late blooming habit makes it almost frost proof.

We are not nearly done picking and selling yet, but find that we could have disposed of ten times the berries we have, right at home.

One grocer in town says, "Quality makes demand," and this is true of almost any kind we offer for sale. I have seen father sell peaches on one side of the street at \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel, with women almost fighting to get them, while on the other side a man was offering smaller fruit at \$1 per bushel and nobody wanting it. I paid a good long price for new crates and baskets, but found that I could have had second-hand at less than half. This man says that the new crates made the berries sell 2 cents a quart higher than old ones would have done.

When in the city the other day, I saw very large pineapples selling at three for a dime, and one grower at home was selling two for a quarter. It is truly wonderful to note the amount of tropical fruits sold, even in remote country districts, when we older people can remember that we were grown men or women when we first saw pineapples or bananas. Father brought a pineapple from the city, away back in the '60s. Paid 35 cents for it I think, and after we had kept it a week or two to show, we cut it and all decided that it was very poor eating. Then we all remember that bananas were seldom seen excepting in the cities, until about thirty years ago.

Of course, tastes differ, but after tasting almost all foreign fruits, many kinds never seen offered for sale at

the North, I have never found one that was quite as good as a No. 1 Ohio green apple, pear or peach, for I think that right here in the Ohio valley we grow the best-flavored fruit I have ever seen.

Then, when it comes to nuts, who ever found a finer flavored nut than a butternut or those big thin-shelled hickory nuts grown in Missouri?

Decoration Day gives us more flowers than usual; wheat, rye and oats are farther advanced than of average seasons; a larger proportion of tobacco than usual is set; corn is not as large as I have often seen it at this date; gardens are as good as I ever saw them at this season, and a few people are eating new potatoes.

MARIONVILLE (MO.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I sowed 50 acres to rye last fall. Sowed 12 acres with one-horse drill last of August in the corn field, but didn't get good stand. Sowed one bushel to acre, had a light rain, just enough to swell the grain. The weather was so hot that it created a steaming heat and caused about half of the grain to sour and rot; got about half stand. Think it will make about 10 bushels to acre. Bloom about all off. Dragged stalks down last winter, sowed it to plow under and sow stock peas. Land has been in cultivation 70 years. Will it pay to plow this rye under or will it be better to cut the rye, then plow and sow to peas? Think I can get \$1.00 for the rye per bushel. Land needs humus and fertilizer. At what stage should this rye be plowed under to get best results? I am asking advice regarding this proposition because I have had no experience in plowing under rye. I have more faith in turning under dry stuff than green for humus.

I put nearly 200 lbs. of sheep manure and nearly 200 lbs. of 2-8-2 fertilizer to the acre on a 10-acre Frisco demonstration corn field. Put sheep manure on entire 10 acres one way and the 2-8-2 the other or crosswise. Lacked enough 2-8-2 to sow the last seven rows so I finished with pure bone meal.

At harvest time could not note any difference in the corn on the seven rows from that on the other where I applied the 2-8-2. Sowed rye on this field early in fall. I was walking through this rye field about a week ago after rye was headed and noticed a strip on the north side of this field where I sowed the bone meal that the rye was much better than the other. While I was trying to figure out the cause, the thought came into my mind that this is the strip on which I sowed the bone meal, so I counted the corn rows, as the stalks are still there, but dragged down, so this good rye just covered the space of the 7 rows.

I have ten acres of pasture land which was sowed to oats, orchard grass, red clover and timothy eight years ago this spring. Put 113 loads of barn manure on this 10 acres three years ago last winter. Have used this 10 acres for pasture and feed lot for eight years. Plowed six acres of this last fall. Left the remaining four acres for pasture or grazing, but decided to plow it about middle of April. Planted corn on this 10 acres May 1, got fair stand. Cut-worms were numerous on the four acres plowed in April, but that which was plowed last fall had but few worms. Some one will ask. Why or what makes the difference? Will answer this question that the six acres were plowed last fall after the weather was so cold that when the worms were plowed out and were numbed so badly by the cold they were not able to enter their winter quarters.

Will it pay to plow sod land in the fall? I was walking through a 10-acre field of wheat last week. This wheat was drilled in cowpea stubble in October after pea hay was removed. This land had more or less sand in it, so it was so loose and mellow didn't have to rebreak or harrow as the land

was plowed in June and had no hard rains to pack it, had left it in fine condition for wheat. I noticed while walking through this wheat the plants or the lower leaves were turning yellow on account of cool and dry weather. I finally came to a strip that was green and fresh, go farm student (this means me) stopped to figure out this problem. This strip was nearly one-eighth mile in length and four rods in width. After pondering a while I was reminded of putting barn manure on this strip three years ago.

On growing wheat in early spring, will it pay to apply barn manure? My father dug a well on this old farm about 70 years ago, but didn't get any water, so he filled it up with the same dirt he took out. As this land has a red clay subsoil, setting in about two to three feet from the surface and extending to the limestone bed rock, a depth of from 20 to 25 feet. In filling this well quite a lot of this red clay was left on top, probably five or six inches deep. Corn, wheat, grass, oats or any other crop grow bigger and yield more than the adjoining land. I believe it would pay to dig this clay out and apply it to the surface.

Young men and young ladies, boys and girls, there is no better place on earth to study nature's lessons than on the farm. If the young men and boys who are loafing on the streets of the cities and country towns drinking, gambling and swearing, would go to the farm and work and study nature's lessons they would be elevated instead of being degraded, and your mothers and fathers would wear a pleasant face instead of a sad one. On the Sabbath attend Sunday-school and church and other services that will elevate you and make your life worth living. It is hard for me to forget the young folks when writing articles.

E. N. HENDRIX.

Farm Student and Information Seeker.

SOIL SURVEY WORK IN MISSOURI.

The Bureau of Soils, in co-operation with the University of Missouri and Agricultural Experiment Station, will soon begin soil surveys in Greene, Nodaway, Perry, Ralls and New Madrid counties, Missouri. Greene county contains approximately 667 square miles, Nodaway county 864, Perry county 468, Ralls county 480, and New Madrid county 654 square miles.

The surveys will be made for the purpose of determining the different types of soil in the counties and what crops they are best adapted to. The surveys will be completed this fall, when the reports will be prepared and published later, together with a soil map in colors of each county, showing the locations and extent of the different types of soil, farm houses, churches, schools, railroads, public roads, and streams in the counties.

The Bureau of Soils has made complete soil surveys of Atchison, Barton, Bates, Cape Girardeau, Carroll, Cass, Cedar Cooper, Crawford, Franklin, Howell, Jackson, Laclede, Macon, Marion, Miller, Pemiscot, Pike, Platte, Putnam, Saline, Scotland, Shelby, Stoddard and Webster counties, and partial surveys in Lincoln, St. Charles and St. Louis counties. A reconnaissance soil survey is in progress of the Ozark region of Missouri.

MISSOURI SHIPPERS.

Frank Canada, of Audrain county, Mo., had a consignment of 174 head of Western lambs, weighing 70 pounds and selling for \$7.40.

W. A. Dallmeyer, of Cole county, Mo., shipped a load of hogs to the St. Louis market. They averaged 193 pounds and sold at \$8.80.

G. R. Shelby, of Callaway county, Mo., was on the market this week with 34 steers that weighed 1,434 pounds. They sold for \$8.35. Mr. Shelby says cattle are scarce.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Cattle Steady—Hogs Lower—Sheep Moderate Supply and Lower.

NATIVE CATTLE—A comparatively light showing arrived. The general quality was only fair to good. The market was active and keen competition featured several transactions. Salesmen had little difficulty in liquidating their holdings, on a fully steady basis, although no material advance was scored. Top was \$8.35, paid for the weightiest string of the showing. Bulk of the heavier kinds cleared at \$7.50@8.00, a spread of \$7.15@7.90 catching most of the desirable grades of lights. The clearance was good.

Cows, Heifers and Bulls—The butcher market was rather spotted, certain cases being higher. The supply was not overly generous, however, enough to meet local needs and incite close competition. Values averaged about steady.

Choice heifers were in good supply. A tidy bunch topped at \$8.60 and a large string of choice ones cleared at \$8.50. Bulk of the better grades found sales at \$7.60@8.25. Medium qualities sold from \$7.60@7.75.

Good cows were also plentiful and came in for a good, active trade, with steady values prevailing. Two thoroughbred offerings brought \$7.60, with a fair sprinkling clearing from \$7.00@7.50. Bulls topped at \$7.50, with the bulk clearing on a steady basis. Cannery and cutters also sold fully steady.

Hog Market is Shade Off.

HOGS—Receipts were generous, but the supply was featured with an unusually liberal shipment of hogs from Western markets that were consigned direct to local packers. Two of the big killers received fifty-seven double decks, which left a supply of not exceeding 6,000 head for general sale.

Medium and heavy-weight butcher hogs attained a top price of \$8.80 for best grades, this price being paid in a number of instances. Bulk of all good hogs changed hands on an \$8.70@8.75 basis. Heavy offerings, weighing 220 pounds and up, topped at \$8.80, while the bulk went at \$8.70@8.75.

LIVE POULTRY—Receipts light, but coming in more freely at noon and after. The grading of chickens was raised, but no change in quotations. Fowls firm and spring chickens steady—both being in good demand. Spring ducks and spring geese (only a few offered) sold at steady rates. Old turkeys, ducks and geese nominal. Fowls—Hens, 13½c. Roosters, 9c. Spring chickens—1¼ lb. and under, 25c; do. 1½ lb. and over, 27c. Spring geese—6 lbs. and over, 12c. Spring ducks—2 lbs. and over, 17c. Turkeys—Choice dressing 16c; culls 10c. Geese—Full feathered 7c; poor or plucked less. Ducks—Good run 12c; poor or plucked less. Guinea chickens—Old, per doz., \$2.50; do. (spring 1¼ and over) \$6.

EGGS—Receipts 2,333 cases local and 6,910 cases through; shipments 2,483 cases. No change in price of good stock, but the quality of receipts is running poorer and the loss is considerable. Demand light and on local consumptive account only. Quote firsts 17c, including new cases; 16½c in good second-hand cases, and 16¼c cases returned; Arkansas and Southern at 15c with cases—small, dirties, etc., nominally less.

BUTTER—Quotations are sustained, although the demand is light and offerings liberal. Speculators are buying very sparingly, while the consumptive demand is not great enough to absorb the offerings. Near-by factory make (creamery firsts and seconds) in the largest offering. Quote current make creamery—extra 27c; firsts 25c; seconds 24c; ladle-packed 23c. Packing stock at 20c; country butter should be packed in tubs or pails—paper wrapped is usually discounted 1@2c per lb. in price.

Home Circle

LATUS INFANTUM.

By John Hartley.

In praise of little children I will say
God first made man, then found a
better way
For woman, but His third way was
the best.
Of all created things, the loveliest
And most divine are children. Noth-
ing here
Can be to us more gracious or more
dear.
And though, when God saw all His
works were good,
There was no rosy flower of baby-
hood,
'Twas said of children in a later day
That one could enter heaven save
such as they.
The earth, which feels the flowering
of a thorn,
Was glad, O little child, when you
were born;
The earth, which thrills when sky-
larks scale the blue,
Soared up itself to God's own heaven
in you;
And heaven, which loves to lean
down and to glass
Its beauty in each dewdrop on the
grass—
Heaven laughed to find your face so
pure and fair,
And left, O little child, its reflex
there.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.

MRS. MORTIMER'S BIRTHDAY.

My wife, Rosa Autumn, an old con-
tributor to the Home Circle of the
RURAL WORLD, desires me on this,
her 87th birthday, to greet the many
old friends, readers and contributors.
Notwithstanding her total inability
to write herself, she retains a warm
interest in many of the older writ-
ers, with many of whom she main-
tained close and intimate friendship.
She would be pleased to hear from
any of the few remaining writers for
the paper who knew her. While fee-
ble bodily, her mind is as active as
ever; but her sight is such as to pre-
clude the possibility of reading or
writing. She wishes to keep up her
recollections of the paper, with which
she had for many years correspond-
ed, and with the proprietor of which
she had maintained the closest
friendship for nearly half a century.

H. MORTIMER.

Rosedale, Vandalla, Ill., May 23,
1913.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.

FARM NEIGHBORHOOD ROUND
TABLE TALK.

By Harry P. Lowater.

What are the circumstances that
have conspired to put all our old grist
mills out of business? Within one-half
mile of where I am writing there is a
large two-story grist mill fitted with
good machinery that has been idle for
years. It is just rotting down. With-
in a radius of ten miles there used to
be five other good mills. Gone, obso-
lete. No way now to get a small grist
ground into flour. Instead of such
mills being the essential part of the
business life of each farm community
business sections now huddle around
the milk station. Instead of depend-
ing upon a home miller for our bread
we buy flour shipped in by the car-
load. The A. S. of E. Society brought
in a carload yesterday. They also
brought in a carload of feed. We
mortals cannot eat the whole wheat

flour so give the most protein parts
to our stock.

Every farmer, nearly, has his own
mill and power. In this mill he grinds
his grains not for himself but for his
stock. If he, the farmer, wants a
bit of graham or rye bread he is told
he can get the real flour with which to
make it at the grocer's. But you and
I know that is not like the product
of the old grist mill. The old kind
satisfied your appetite. Does the new?

As I said, there are a few of the
old mills still to be found. A number
here are run occasionally while oth-
ers are standing as landmarks wait-
ing for storms and time to wipe them
off the surface.

My first question is still unanswered
—"What are the circumstances that
have aided in putting our old grist
mills out of business?" To that let
me add. Does the modern flour tend
to improve the health of the farmer?
True isn't it, "that the world is like a
looking glass; if you smile at it, it
smiles back to you; if you frown, a
frown is reflected?"

How true it is that we can make
our own world. Environment is not
the task-master we often allow it to
be if we but will otherwise. No one
is so helpless, fixed or environed in
any way that he cannot always find
kind people if he so wishes and has
built a broad walk to his front door.
Smiles and kind acts advertise the
quality of thoughts found in any men-
tal residence. Ditto frowns and in-
difference.

Imagination is the principal factor
in peopling this world. By it various
products are produced—all depending
on the other factor—will—with a plus
or minus sign. With the imagination
neighborhoods are peopled; good feel-
ing, co-operative kindness, and many
other happy states of the mental atti-
tude crowd out pauperism, crime and
slander.

Troubles, generally, are imaginary
until we have nursed them into phys-
ical growth; they are easily strangled
at first or wiped off the mirror by a
smile.

"Melancholy" in any degree is poi-
sonous. If any thought becomes
taunted with it that thought is dis-
eased and will soon taint other
thoughts. A doctor is needed without
delay. Meanwhile practice such "first
aid" as smiles, and an active imagina-
tion that this world is as we make it.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF ODDS AND
ENDS.

By Essilyn Dale Nichols.

Every woman is a born lover of
pretty clothes, although she may not
always possess them; from the chic
city woman who haunts the bargain
sales with wishes galore in her heart
and a perpetual leanness in her purse,
to the busy farmer's wife with her
brood of youngsters to look after and
little time to devote to the adorn-
ments of beautification, we find her the
same.

If she be the city woman she is
probably as full of "tastes" as a this-
tle is full of thorns, or if of the
country she may be practical to the
verge of dullness, but whoever she
may be or whatever station she may
occupy, she never withholds the
prompt admiration of her sister wom-
an who can evolve something out of
nothing, or in other words, who can
create pretty articles of wearing ap-
parel out of mere odds and ends.

Supposing, for instance, that Jan-
nette, the small school girl of your
family (who by the way, is as par-
ticular about her clothing as is her
older sister) has set her heart upon
owning one of those pretty middy
suits now so fashionable; and whose
heart is full of woe because papa has
said that he cannot afford it.

Well, cheer up, there is a way to
gratify her childish ambition. Haul



For
That
Picnic

—to insure complete success take
along a case of

Coca-Cola



The satisfying beverage—in field
or forest; at home or in town.
As pure and wholesome as it is
temptingly good.

**Delicious—Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching**

Demand the Genuine—
Refuse substitutes.

Send for Free Booklet.

2-A

At
Soda
Fountains
or Carbon-
ated in Bottles.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

forth your bag of scraps and take an
inventory of your stock in hand.

Here is a remnant of dark blue
voile measuring perhaps a yard and
a quarter, but it is of double width
and by combining it with this smaller
remnant of lighter shade (which can
be dyed to match the dark blue) will
be sufficient for the garment proper.
Now cut the big sailor collar and the
smart tie from this remnant of red
silk, a combination that you will find
pleasing as well as stylish, and lo,
Janette's middy suit is an accomplish-
ed fact.

Does big sister require a few dainty
completeness to her summer ward-
robe? This bit of white china silk,
this scrap of net and this remnant of
fine lace edging will make a beautiful
collar with cascade jabot, and this
remnant of sheer organdy, these bits
of insertion and this remnant of beau-
tiful lace will make a lovely Charlotte
Corday fichu. Here are a few fem-
nants of very fine India linen that will
work up into beautiful handkerchiefs
which may be finished with lace ed-
ging or simply hemstitched. And these
scraps of satin ribbon will make cute
flower rosettes that will certainly add
smartness to an evening toilet.

Does married sister covet one of
these fetching little boudoir caps that
are as expensive as they are dainty?
Why not make her one from these bits
of white net and this remnant of lace
edging? Line it with pink china silk
if she is a brunette—with blue china
silk if she is a blond. Fasten a tiny
spray of rosebuds (which may be
evolved from these bits of satin) on
one side, and I'll guarantee she will
be delighted with your cleverness.

This remnant of black silk combined

with these bias strips of the same ma-
terial, will make mother a delightful
sewing apron, and with a bit of this
black applique trimming stitched to
each pocket, it will be a thing of
beauty if not a joy forever.

From this large quantity of irreg-
ular shaped silk and velvet scraps, you
could evolve if you cared to take the
time and trouble a comfortable patch-
work kimona for next winter.

Sew the pieces together crazy-quilt
fashion, edge each scrap with feather
stitching in mercerized floss, line the
finished kimona with plain color daisy
flannel, and you will be the proud pos-
sessor of a garment that possesses
originality as well as beauty.

Much more could be said regarding
the possibilities of odds and ends, but
a word to the woman of nimble fingers
is sufficient.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.

A PLEA FOR BETTER MUSIC.

O you mothers, let us all in a large
body demand a better class of music
than is offered the hungry and wait-
ing public. The polls for women, in-
deed! We as mothers can accom-
plish a grander work than that of
going to the polls. Why should the
world go mad crying woman's rights?
God assuredly intended woman to be
the queen of her household, to mould
the characters of the growing chil-
dren. Talk about household drudg-
ery. Is he not a miserable husband
who finds his wife interested out of
the home, and finds the home com-
fortless and cheerless, with the wife
not at home. What is it a true hus-
band is eager to see when he hears or

BEAUTY

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ty in one week. Price, 50c.
Agents wanted. Big seller
and profits. THE BEAUTI-
OLA CO., Beautiolo Bldg.,
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LADIES' EMBROIDERED SHIRT WAISTS, CORSET COVERS AND APRONS FREE!



EMBROIDERED SHIRT WAIST, No. 1631. Hand-Embroidered Shirt waists are the delight of all dressy women. The charming design illustrated herewith is stamped in the finest manner on 2 yds of fine white lawn (40 inches wide) enough to make any style of waist.

Our supply of these waists is limited, so send us at once one subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD \$1.00 a year and we will send you one of these beautiful waists absolutely free.

We also carry the same design for a shirt waist opening in the front, so state style wanted when ordering.



BEAUTIFUL CORSET COVER, No. 1652. This elegant corset cover is stamped ready to embroider on a very good quality of fine Nainsook. You will never find a neater design, the button hole edging gives a dainty finish to armholes and neck. If you do not have such fine undergarments it is your own fault when you can get them at no cost to you like you can these. There are none so poor that cannot afford them.

Our Offer: Send us one yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD at \$1.00 a year and we will send you one of these beautiful corset covers, by mail prepaid.



THIS BEAUTIFUL APRON, No. 37, GIVEN AWAY FREE.

Just to further introduce COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD we are going to give away 1,000 of these beautiful and useful Fancy Aprons during the next few weeks. Hand Embroidered Tea Aprons are always in great demand among ladies and girls, and this is an article anyone would be proud to own. We offer this beautiful apron stamped on Fine White Lawn including piece for pocket and strings; also a six months' subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, which is an up-to-date farm paper, with departments for all the family, etc., for only Fifty Cents. Send money order, stamps or coin at once. Don't miss this great offer, because our supply will not last very long.

The above offers refer to new or renewal subscriptions. If you are a subscriber have your paper dated ahead for a year or two and get these beautiful and useful articles.

enters his home? Why, the happy-looking wife, one who is waiting for his coming and is glad to see him. The true husband always enjoys to meet the wife who has refreshed her toilet for the evening, has made this special effort in his behalf, and has spent hours, perhaps, in preparing for him a tempting meal?

God intended woman to be man's helpmeet, not by running to clubs and taking up the sterner vocations. No, but by holding and doing the duties for which she is better gifted, of keeping the home, letting her angelic light shine. Doing the loving deeds of kindness that are always needed and demanded in the home.

With love for home, and joy to all.

Mrs. J. T. M.

EVERYTHING HAS A MEANING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: When you sent me eight ready addressed and stamped envelopes about 18 months ago and asked me to write articles for publication to your paper, the grand old RURAL WORLD, that had a meaning. I suppose it meant that you wanted me to help make up your paper and help others out of trouble. I, like everyone else, have troubles of my own; but nevertheless I am never too selfish to help others. This is one great misfortune with the people, too many people are too selfish to help others. If they would lay aside selfishness and lend a helping hand to others it would make others happy and make themselves happy also, and that means much. So everything has its meaning. When I answered your invitation asking me to write articles to your paper for publication I told you I didn't feel competent of writing articles for such a noted paper. That meant I was doubting my ability. This is the trouble with too many girls and boys and young ladies and young gentlemen to-day, they are doubting their ability. Many girls and boys and young ladies and young men have the ability, but do not put it into practice. They haven't got the courage, and this means a great misfortune. This means somebody is to blame. Who is it, father or mother, brother or sister? Many parents do not give their children encouragement, and this means bad. But I am glad to know many girls and boys and young ladies and gentlemen will not allow themselves to be discouraged, and this means much. I attended the public high school commencement exercises at Marionville, Mo., this week. It is the close of an eight months' school. At the close of the exercises I took the professor's hand and grasped it and told him I was proud of his class, not simply because my only daughter was in the class, but because my neighbors' and friends' daughters and sons were in it also. The class consisted of 13 young ladies and five young men, and this class is from poor families, so far as finance is concerned. I consider they deserve more credit than rich parents' children. This is proof of what I tell my own children and my neighbors' children. They can be somebody, or they can be nothing, and they don't have to be rich to be somebody. These last three lines mean much, so everything has its meaning. Parents should be very careful how they stake out the pathway of life for their own children and their neighbors' children. They can't depend on themselves and their neighbors for a standard, because none of us is perfect. The best novel I ever read I find it in the Bible. Dear young people, take the Bible for a standard.

E. N. HENDRIX,

Farm Student and Information Seeker.

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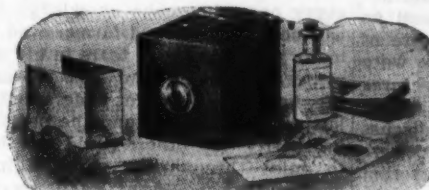
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GOVERNMENT COOK BOOKS.

More than 12,000,000 "cook books" have been distributed by the government through the Department of Agriculture. The largest number was of a bulletin on the "economic use of meat in the home," of which more than 2,000,000 were distributed. Breadmaking, mutton and cheese are the subjects of some of the leaflets issued.

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The Chocolates that Captivate, at 50 cents per lb. box, postpaid. Send for a box and ask about our standing order plan, which will insure you fresh candy every week at a nominal cost.

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In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say large, small, or medium.

THE FARMER IS LEARNING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: When the farmer not only grows large crops, but so treats his soil that its fertility is conserved, he is on the way to real prosperity, not only for himself but for succeeding generations, and he is incidentally a philanthropist, doing a valuable work in providing the world with food and what nobler calling can he engage in than this?

Farmers of past generations did not understand the needs of the soil as those of the present day, who are of the thinking, reading sort. There were no agricultural colleges with lectures that willingly went wherever called to answer questions and to discuss any subject called for, neither were there so many good farm papers that put before their readers the latest discoveries in scientific agriculture as well as the results of experiments made officially, and last, but by no means least, give the actual experiences of successful, practical farmers who have no advantage over the average reader except that they have studied how to make the best of conditions as they find them.

It is no wonder there were so many farms in the eastern states that were finally abandoned by the restless young people who could not see anything ahead of them but work and deprivation of every pleasure that belongs to life, and that it takes money to buy, and who with little if any knowledge of how to better their condition at home, sought more promising fields in the great West. Here, unfortunately, many pursued the same mistaken course as their fathers before them, and as soon as the land begun to be less productive than when in its virgin state, they pulled up stakes and sought again new homes, hoping to find greater prosperity.

Conditions have changed or are changing for the better, as the farmer has learned from his experience in the past, coupled with the warnings of soil experts, that he must conserve the fertility of his land. With food products so greatly in demand he can well afford to give back to his soil some of the elements of plant food removed by the crops, even when these must be purchased.

He is learning to save all the refuse from the cash crops, if this can not be fed to animals or if he has not enough animals to consume it, and returns it to the land with all the manure made on the farm. He has also learned the great value of leguminous crops, not only as profitable feeds for domestic animals and poultry, but as soil builders, taking from the atmosphere the element that costs most to buy, namely, nitrogen. In addition he is informing himself of the properties or plant foods that his soil must contain to grow large yields of any crop and if it does not "measure up" he buys what is lacking, be it phosphoric acid or potash.

He is not satisfied to buy a pig in a poke, and if he cannot buy mixed fertilizer that contains what he wants, he buys the different plant foods and combines them to suit his needs, for he is learning to depend on himself, and thus brings the period of prosperity nearer and nearer, and reputable fertilizer concerns are giving him every assistance in order that he may get the very best results, for they recognize that his interests are theirs.

There is one thing more that the average farmer must learn: he must keep all the cattle, hogs and poultry that he can grow feed for, as the demand for these will never be less, and he must do all he can to help supply the world with food. Much of what these meat producers eat is not marketable, and even though something concentrated in grain form must be bought, it will pay to do so, for by saving all manure the land will be-

come richer in fertility and produce heavier of the grains and fruit that mankind must have for sustenance, and as the years go by he will appreciate more and more the wise provision of nature, in storing up such vast quantities of potash and phosphoric acid in the bosom of old Mother Earth as well as nitrogen in the air to be drawn on, when that distributed through the soil begins to fail, and he is thankful that he lives in an age when the great truths of science as it relates to farming are made clear to every one who seeks knowledge. He will not be like an old farmer who, not many years ago, with tears in his eyes, confessed that his had been a wasted life, because he did not understand the business of farming, and the period of prosperity that others could now hope to enjoy through the valuable information they could as easily secure, was not for him, knowledge had come too late.

D. C. CORNMAN.

NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: After the floods of April we had three weeks without rain and land that had been plowed wet and left rough was so hard that it could not be pulverized with any reasonable amount of work.

However, we had two good showers recently and about all the corn can be planted in good shape by May 25.

We have some amusing experiences in the matter of seed corn. Now, we do not pretend to be a seed-corn breeder, as we can buy pedigreed seed at from \$3 to \$5, and that is cheaper than we can raise it. But, while we bought most of our seed from Mr. Lyon, we saved, with some care, a few bushels of 90-day, and of the Johnson County White, raised from seed, we got of Mr. Lyon last year.

One neighbor who is a hard-working young fellow, and just getting "on his feet," wanted to go in the crib and pick some seed and trade me bushel for bushel. Another offered to give me two for one for some choice 90-day seed. As I am kind of "easy," I told them to go ahead, but when another who is well able to pay a fair price, wanted some of the best I had saved, I asked him \$2. "Purdy high, ain't ye?" He said he had seed, but that one grain in five or six will not grow. I told him that probably one or two more of the five or six had barely vitality enough to germinate. He is planting 35 acres and as he was not willing to pay about 30 cents an acre for seed, he will cultivate from five to seven acres for nothing. However, we sold all we had and turned down several orders.

May 25. Our showers soon evaporated, even before some could "work down" their rough land—and there is still some corn to plant. It is now more than a month since we had a good rain, and the prospect for hay and oats is poor.

Our county has for four long weeks been afflicted with a murder trial. The best counsel that money could hire was secured both by the State and the defense. The total cost is said to be \$15,000. Of this, the defense spent \$6,000; the family of the murdered man \$5,000, and the county the balance. The jury gave him fourteen years. Two homes wrecked, twice the above amount lost in time and money, all caused by a dispute about a few hundred dollars. Truly, "A soft answer," etc.

AGRICOLA.

May 25.

T. Dudley Riggs, sportsman and clubman, died in Baltimore, Md., on the 22nd, of pemphigus, commonly called "foot and mouth" disease, a malady that is supposed to affect only cattle. Mr. Riggs had been ill since March. He is thought to have contracted the disease from a horse, as he was a lover of animals and bred them extensively. Mr. Riggs was 37 years old.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A person who persists in selling over-ripe eggs and then occupies a prominent place in the amen corner of the church ought to read prayerfully the 12th verse of the 35th chapter of Matthew.—Triplet Tribune.

Some complaints are made that the oats are heading out and in many instances the crop will be cut in half. Wheat still looks good and preparations are being made to begin the harvest.—St. Clair County Democrat.

Miss Anna Hanson cut over 30 dozen Jacquemenot roses from her rosebed within a week. Miss Hanson has had so many calls for slips from these roses, she will start a large number for sale next fall.—Laclede County Republican.

The Laclede county court recently appropriated \$75 for the purchase of high-grade seed corn to be distributed among school children of the county for planting. This fall, premiums will be awarded to the growers of the best crop raised from this seed.—Mountain Grove Journal.

A. C. Brockman, of Centralia, sold a Duroc hog recently to L. C. Anthony at 7 cents per pound. It was a stag and weighed 860 pounds. Sixty-two dollars is a good figure for just one hog, don't you think? Mr. Brockman handles the Duroc breed. He now has 98 spring pigs on hand.—Mexico Messenger.

S. S. McCarty, of west of Minneola, was in Montgomery Saturday. His wife sent 57 dozen eggs by him. The Saturday previous she sent 75 dozen. She received \$12 for the 75 dozen and the same amount for eggs and chickens brought in Saturday. Sing struck it rich when he found that lady.—Montgomery Standard.

J. Z. Pennington shipped a carload of stock to Kansas City Tuesday. He says that live stock of all kinds is scarce and if the farmers do not keep more of their young stock that the price of meat will get higher than it is now. It is the scarcity of meat, rather than "trusts," that is causing the high prices.—Winston Sentinel.

Autos continue to multiply in Gallatin and all parts of Daviess county. So popular have they become that the man who does not own a car is out of fashion. And yet with that fact staring us in the face, the retiring editor meekly confesses that a first-class Hambletonian looks good enough to him.—Gallatin North Missourian.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Allen have our thanks for a basket of as fine lettuce as we have ever seen. Mr. Allen informed us that they have grown this variety of lettuce ever since they were married, more than twenty-six years, continuously, saving seed one year for the next. Some of the heads are more than a foot in diameter.—Marble Hill Press.

August Leible, one of the substantial farmers of near Longtown, tells us that the cut worms are bad on his place. He said a few mornings ago he went out on the hunt for them and, with the assistance of his wife, gathered up nearly a half peck of the cutters, as they lay curled up just under the top of the ground.—Perry County Republican.

Lee Francis is talking up a creamery for Shelbyna, and says he is meeting with some success. He tells us further that in all the Jersey sales he has attended or cried, for the past few years, Shelbyna buyers have bought the top cows until now there is about the best lot of Jerseys scattered about here that can be found anywhere. Many cans of cream leave here every day and it is believed that much more cream would be sold to a local creamery than are now shipped away. Shelbyna had a creamery about twenty-five years ago. At that time

butter was cheap and the butter factory did not pay, and farmers and others would not milk cows except for home consumption; but things have changed, and a clean, modern creamery, producing butter from bluegrass and silage-fed cows ought to be a paying venture.—Shelbina Democrat.

At a meeting of the Brandsville-Koshkonong Fruit Growers' Association, held in Koshkonong Saturday afternoon, and at which nearly all of the growers of that section were represented, it was decided that 1,000 cars is a conservative estimate for the peach shipment from that district. A canvass of the district shows that at least four or five thousand acres are in bearing this year and all have been scientifically cared for, cultivated and sprayed, and are in the finest condition possible.—West Plains Quill.

A county meeting of the farmers of Marion county will be held in the courthouse in Palmyra Saturday, June 7th, at 1:30 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to organize the Marion County Agricultural Bureau. This bureau will stand for development and progress in all lines of agriculture. Its members will unite and co-operate in freeing the county of hog cholera, in requiring the sale of pure seed free from weed seed, in introducing sound nursery stock, in proving methods of farming, in introducing better live stock, in promoting the construction of good roads, in securing better markets, in providing better school facilities, in building up the country churches, in obtaining modern conveniences for farm and home use, and, in fact, in bringing about everything and every condition that will help make farming profitable and the rural home more pleasant and comfortable.—Palmyra Spectator.

That strawberries do well in this county goes without denial with the man who has had experience with growing them here; provided, of course, the man knows how to grow strawberries. George A. Wheaton, of this city, has just finished harvesting a crop of berries on a third of an acre "patch" within a half a quarter of a mile of the courthouse square. From the one-third of an acre he sold 700 quarts at about 8 cents per quart. That is a return at the rate of \$168.00 per acre. Now, really, that's not at all bad. Still Mr. Wheaton says that the late frost this spring damaged the crop or it would have run to more than two hundred dollars to the acre. Which would have been a good deal better. And the quality of the berries grown in this county are A No. 1. Nowhere in the wide world do strawberries grow that will beat in excellence of quality the Ripley county grown berries.—Doniphan Prospect News.

We were at the farm of Chris Funk this week to see about an alfalfa patch. Chris says he is a pure-bred crank. If one would look at his chickens and his sheep they would decide it is a pretty good thing to be. He believes in and used pure-bred sires with all his stock. There is something funny about the effect the acquisition of any pure-bred stock has on a man. We talked with a man a few days ago who said: "The first pure-bred stock I ever owned were hogs. I had some pretty good ones, and people would stop in to see them. Then I began to notice that there was too much contrast between these hogs and that old ramshackle fence that inclosed them, and I put up a good fence. A little later it occurred to me that my hogs would look better if I kept my weeds cut and things cleaned up. By this time I began to see how common my other stock looked and started to breed them up. In short, one pig took all the scrub out of me, and, the best part about it, it has all paid in dollars and cents.—Holden Progress.

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Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-1560 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

GOOD HOME—Have good home for old lady or couple, where they can have daughter's care; best refs.; reasonable rates. Ad. Mrs. Jannetta Knight, Gentry, Ark., Box 248.

One Thousand Agents Wanted to sell a Self-heating Sad Iron. Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day. Write Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., Box 90.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Blue Ribbon Stock Farm

It is the greatest and most desirable stock farm in St. Louis County, 380 acres in one solid tract, fronting on three roads, the Clayton, Manchester and Kehr's Mill; 360 acres in the highest state of cultivation; 20 acres in timber; splendid springs, fruit of all kinds, good house and outbuildings, and in the most beautiful and highest part of the County. This is the finest place of its kind in the entire state of Missouri, 19 miles from St. Louis, and can be had at a price if taken soon. For price, terms, etc., see:

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DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—81 acres, all in cultivation, fenced and cross-fenced with 5-foot woven wire and some rails; 40 A. in pasture, 3 1/2 A. in meadow, one 10 in corn. Five room house, new barn 34x36, with big hay loft, cow barn for 22 cows, sheep barn 20x20, tool house 20x30, granary, other outbuildings, 16 Cotswold sheep, two mares, three cows, eight hogs, about \$300 worth of machinery and tools; good family orchard, four big springs; 4 miles from two skimming stations. Good towns on Frisco. \$3800, \$2900 cash, \$1800 on time. Fred Schwab, R. R. 2, Seymour, Mo.

MISSOURI STOCK, DAIRY OR FRUIT RANCH—5500 acres, 125 miles from St. Louis, 1 1/2 miles from shipping point, 4-room house, frame barn, bearing orchard; about 200 acres cleared; all fenced with wire; springs and running water; excellent grass and unexcelled fruit land. Timber will pay cost of clearing. Will divide. Reasonable price and terms. L. M. Hall, 705 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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COW PEAS—First-class New Era Cow Peas for sale. Write for sample and prices. Reference: Blodgett Bank, W. H. Allen, Blodgett, Mo.

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POTATOES.

POTATO SLIPS FOR SALE—Enormous, improved Golden Beauty and Nancy Hall; will begin shipping about April 1 or 15 to July 1. One dollar and fifty cents per thousand all around. Safe delivery guaranteed. Largest plant bed in the South, four acres. You will make no mistake in placing your order here. Send in your orders for May and June. Millions of plants for sale. Special prices to dealers. C. M. McKinney, Louisville, Fla.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

SEED CORN.

SEED CORN, WHITE ELEPHANT—Pure selected quality of seed, graded, tested 98 per cent; heavy yielder, 100 day corn, deep grained, large ears, special price. Single bushel \$1.75, per two bushels \$3.25, 5 bushel lots \$1.50 per bushel, shelled. Robt. Plate, Mexico, Mo.

CHEAP SEED CORN—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$3.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel; sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

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EGGS AT REDUCED PRICES—From pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks or Rose Comb Reds, or Silver Laced Wyandottes; 75c for 15; \$1.40 for 30, or \$3.50 for 100 eggs. Address: Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Owensville, Box 22, Mo.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Kind that lay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price reduced to \$3.00, 100; \$1.00, 30. Mrs. P. H. Streeter, Hamilton, Mo.

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FOR SALE—Extra choice big type Poland pigs, five months old, weigh 150 lbs. Price \$20.00 each. Geo. L. Snider, Fruitland, Mo.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To know how a mother can earn money in her own home to buy a piano for her two girls, that they may become good players by her efforts. Ellis G. Ballinger, Floyd, Va.

FARMERS—Fatten hogs on hay; hay fattens just as fast when prepared according to our secret formula. No machinery or chemicals required. Will also send Formula, how to make Hens lay all the year round, both for 25 cents. Information Bureau, 803 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.

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SWELL RINGS 50c—Springtime is ringtime. Agents collecting money—making 100 to 300 per cent profit selling our Guaranteed Lady's, Gent's and Children's gold-filled rings; richly set with striking reproductions of stunning rubies, sapphires, pearls, opals, topaz, amethysts, turquoise, diamonds, etc., that sell up to \$25. Many exquisite designs. Sample ring 50c—three for \$1.25. Include string finger measure and state fac simile gem desired. Walsh & Baerwald, 2407 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES raised from seed-balls, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type, No. 1 Early, No. 2 late. Eyes, 6 for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beets, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM PRINTING—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 318 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED.

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 30 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address, Milton Ross, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE—Our 1913 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States. It contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Prevention, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

A great deal has been written about farm accounts. The necessity of having some knowledge of book-keeping has been emphasized. "Farm account books" have been much advertised and sold by canvassers.

But the principal hindrance to the more general practice of keeping farm accounts is the scare. The farmer who has no knowledge of book-keeping takes it for granted that he can not keep accounts; this is entirely wrong, for any man who can write, spell and figure can keep a set of books that will be entirely suitable for a small farming business. One column at the left of the page for date, space in the middle for entry, and on the right two separate columns for receipts and expenditures is all the book needed; this, coupled with the ability to add the figures, makes a good account.

Much is said about the "day book"; this is only a memorandum book of some sort to be carried in the pocket to assist the memory. If the farmer makes a note of each transaction in this book, any schoolgirl can easily copy it into the larger account book, says G. R. Williams. The first five years of farm accounts kept by the writer are in a book costing 35 cents.

For accounts not cash, beginners should use the loose-leaf method, which any grocer or local storekeeper can show the farmer. No account is entered in the regular book until paid in cash, the record being in the "loose-leaf" file referred to. When paid in cash this file record is re-captioned, taken from the file, and given to the person whose account it has been.

For the beginner, an inventory is not at all necessary; a good many farmers have tripped on this snag in the very start. The writer never made any inventory for this purpose, and an inventory is not necessary in starting such a simple record of business transactions.

A very simple and crude form of account is much better than none. The second year will present improvements that the first year has suggested. The proper thing to be done by the small farmer who has been thinking about account-keeping is just to go right ahead and learn the matter by keeping such accounts as he finds himself qualified to keep, however imperfect in form it may be.

FALMOUTH (KY.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Sunday, May 18th, was a lovely day, so we took our baby daughter and paid a little visit to a neighbor, and somehow we felt a great satisfaction from the contact. I rarely ever go anywhere but I believe I will do so more in the future, as I can depend on my growing daughters to keep house while I am away.

This was also my birth date. I think that accounts for my liking the month of May better than any other of the whole year.

We have had rain every day since the 18th. Yesterday we set our first tobacco for this season. Plants were pretty nice and the season is just fine. The plants will not have a chance to wilt. It has been raining all the morning and our carpenters are making doors for the barn under shelter, so you see they are making time even if it does rain. Our sheep have also been sheared. Wool only 20c per lb., and yet when we buy goods that are said to be woolen we find in many cases nearly all cotton.

Our neighbor has now taken up the milk route and carries the milk to the town dairy. We were too busy to carry same at this time.

The health officer from the city has been out in these parts inspecting the dairy industry, leaving instructions to us farmers what to do. It is nice to have some one come and tell us what to do. The work the dairy demands is not liked very well by the young folks, as this is a hindrance to their special pleasures. It is all right where there are some older folks who do not care to be going much, but it does bring disappointed days to the young folks. There are no old folks to do the milking at our house, so often the young folks have to stay at home because of the milking. This is really one great objection to dairying in some homes, as young folks do not feel right when they are tied too closely to business. However, we are planning ahead for a good dairy.

I believe this will be another week of rain and tobacco setting. Cutworms are troubling some farmers. I would rather leave the cutting for the men, we would get more in that way. We do not appreciate such cheap labor as the cutworms furnish, do you? Prosperity and good will to all.

MRS. J. T. MARDIS.

We congratulate Mrs. Mardis on having passed another milestone in her useful career, and hope that each succeeding year may add more laurels to her crown.—Editor.

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Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.

Mr. R. Boylston Hall,
40 State St., Room 42, Boston:
Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly, (Signed) G. F. McCAN.

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Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

WHICH SYSTEM SHALL WE SUPPORT?

Editor RURAL WORLD: As farmers, we have come to the parting of the ways in the business world. Every farmer must and does choose which system of marketing he will support. As long as we support the profit system we will have it, and be responsible for it.

The co-operative system is being advocated by hundreds of our best magazines and agricultural papers. There is no excuse for ignorance. The Equity Union and other unions are demonstrating in many places that golden rule co-operation is the only correct method of marketing.

Gradually but surely it is dawning on the minds of farmers that there is no need to let unnecessary middle men take millions of dollars out of each crop in unnecessary profits. The profit system and competitive system are twin sisters and one is equally as bad as the other. The competitive system is outrageously extravagant and costly, and the profit system adds on additional burdens to the heavy load which the toiling masses carry. The competitive system is war, and we all know what Gen. Sherman said about war. Competition is driving our factories, railroads, banks, millers and mine owners into combinations and to co-operation of the few to the sorrow of the many.

The only hope of the masses is golden rule co-operation. The twin sisters, co-operation and fraternalism, must join hands and drive out of the business world warlike competition and the robber profit system. Every man, woman and child who loves God, Home and Native Land, must set himself like flint against the whole profit taking competitive system in the business world.

Golden Rule Co-operation is founded on the principles of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," the greatest good to the greatest number. "The man is the unit and not the dollar." "I am my brother's keeper." "I must be for others as well as for myself." These principles are being instilled into the minds and hearts of the people as never before, and are hastening the dawn of the millennium. The Farmers' Equity Union is only one of hundreds of great forces at work in our land educating the people away from the business system which robs them of millions of dollars annually.

Where Will You Market This Year?
We are writing this article especially to our thousands of Equity Union members in the fine grain sections, who will soon be marketing a fine crop of grain. Every Equity Union member knows the difference between the two systems of marketing. He knows that his friend is the co-operative elevator. It is put there for his protection against the other system which will rob him of hundreds of dollars. The true blue Equity Union man will not support a system that is wrong in principle. If we support it we are responsible for its existence. As long as men will sell themselves to a wrong system it will remain to harm them.

Build Granaries.

Build a granary on your farm for a part of that crop. Build it now. Take twelve months to sell the 1913 crop. Put it all through the Equity Ex-

change. That will make your elevator a success instead of the enemy's company. Do not sell to the enemy for any price. When he offers you more than your elevator can safely pay, he is not buying your grain; he is buying you. It is an insult to your honesty. He is trying out your manhood. He has boasted that he could buy you for a cent a bushel. His success depends upon buying enough farmers to kill their own elevator company.

Equity Union farmers are growing wise to the situation. They read the principles of golden rule co-operation every week. They meet the first Saturday of each month and talk it over. They plan for more and more co-operation locally and nationally. They are sure to work out national co-operation in time. The Farmers' Equity Union is a young but vigorous child, and is firmly planted in eight states and growing every day.

Our Inducements to Stick.

If you want to know what holds Equity Union farmers together send ten 2c stamps for our Equity text book and read it carefully. When an Equity Union farmer comes to town with a load of wheat he makes a bee-line for the Equity Exchange. He knows that the Exchange is his friend and will give him a square deal on the weight, grade and price. He gets credit on the books of the Exchange for every dollar's worth he buys and sells, and at the end of the year all Profit is figured back into his pocket. Mr. Profit-Taker is out of business. He will have to earn his bread as honest people do. Every farmer ought to boost for the Equity Exchange. It has the right system of marketing. Do not haul a bushel to the enemy. His system is wrong. We have nothing personal against him. We have nothing personal against a bed bug, but we do not like the way he makes his living. Which system will you support in 1913?

Your farmer friend,

C. O. DRAYTON.

Greenville, Ill.

THE ROCSDALE PIONEERS AND WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISHED.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In order that we farmers can more readily understand the plans of the Farmers' Equity Union, organized on the same plans at the Rochdale society of equitable pioneers, see extract from American Encyclopedia.

One cold, rainy October evening 28 poor weavers, whom necessity had driven to almost desperation from the effect of low wages and high prices of the products of organized industry, assembled themselves together to form this great system of co-operation, which is destined to control the business world. Just as fast as people are able to grasp this idea they will unite and stick. In 1851, nearly 70 years since each of those poor men put into a treasury fund 2 pence each week. In four years they had a capital of \$145. Thirteen years later we find them with 1850 members and \$75,000 capital, with annual sales amounting to \$400,000. In 1864, 20 years later, we find them with a membership of 1,512,399; capital, \$330,000,000; sales, \$200,000,000. Since the inception a business of \$4,500,000,000,

with dividends pro-rated back for patronage, of \$360,000,000. So far as it has gone in America it has been a real, effectual training for the intelligence, business capacity and moral character of the workman, and taught thrift, foresight and self-control for common ends.

It seems that just such training is what we as farmers need. Of course we find occasionally a farmer who is satisfied and will try to make it appear that he has just a little superior ability, but there is no use of a man trying to make any intelligent community believe that, when statistics prove to every man who will look into this all-important matter that on an average the Indiana farmer is only making 4 per cent on the investment. We would all better sell our farms and deposit our cash with the trust company at 4½ per cent, draw our annuities and spend our time at Palm Beach or some other pleasure resort, instead of working ten hours for \$1.00.

Mr. B. F. Yoakum knows what he is doing when he puts out the statement that the man who is organized and working for a corporation making hoes and shovels works two and one-half hours for \$1, the man who works for the railroad company works three hours for \$1, and the farmer works ten hours for \$1. What is the use for a man to tell a community of intelligent farmers that he is making such large gains when the farmer who reads and thinks knows better? He simply exposes his lack of knowledge of the subject. We are glad, however, that we are able to find in every community of farmers enough of fair-minded men who know and are willing to unite with the Equity Union as soon as they fully understand its plans.

We have 100 good, substantial farmers at Arcola, and 50 at Aboite, who are fast getting into a position to co-operate. They have ordered their twine for this season's harvest and will treat members and non-members the same. They will not try to drive anyone. We will make it so pleasant and profitable for each other that all will want to be unite with us.

We must stick together and work together for the good of all—for what benefits all will benefit each of us. It is community benefits that the Farmers' Equity is working for. Don't think of special, individual benefits. We must get away from the idea of trying to drive a sharp bargain with our manager or secretary, but come together on a common ground, as common people in a common cause.

T. L. LINE.

Columbia City, Ind., May 15, 1913.

YELLOW LEG CHICKENS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Farmers, do you know yellow leg chicken is good? Do you know that the eggs they lay before you butcher them is also very fine? And farmers if you were to live in town awhile or the city where they didn't have room to raise a yellow legged chicken and had to pay the price of your farm fed cattle and hogs over the block, you would wonder why a farmer so often run down a "middle-man" to sell a yellow leg chicken and part with her eggs at the country cross road.

The cattle business of the west is coming to be a thing of the past and as the country is cut up into smaller farms the meat, cattle the most, will soon be a thing of the past, because we cannot all eat cattle at a price they must cost fed on \$300 land.

More yellow leg chickens can be raised on a five acre patch or 40 acres or 80 acres than can cattle, without buying feed off the place.

Our grandfathers ate game, our fa-

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all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 200 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

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thers ate beef and pork, and we ate yellow-leg chicken for dinner, but we must eat her egg for breakfast before we dress her for dinner.

We like the bossie cow for her two milkings a day, also we want a good supply of butter, but for meat, give us eggs and yellow-leg chicken.

Every Equity local can open up an exchange in most any city and get good prices for fresh country milk or butter, also good prices for eggs and poultry at all seasons of the year.

Farmers, there is no need of driving a team to death with your butter at your little country village to your local customers; put in your exchange and send it to your city exchange, and don't forget the eggs and yellow-leg chicken. If you get your butter going you will find your local customers will not be so independent.

Don't say your ladies can't all make good butter, for enough can learn and will when the price justifies, and the price will justify when you sell direct to customers at city prices.

Country butter is getting to be a thing of the past in the city and many a farm would be better off with mere cows and many a heart gladden if Equity will place more butter to consumer and direct and fresh without all the "middlemen's" hands in it.

The Farmers' City Equity Exchange, fresh butter direct from country, also eggs and poultry, dressed and undressed poultry. Farm produce in season, also hay and feed.

Do you think Mr. Middleman would undersell you very long?

And to make business hum you might, Equity local, advertise your flour made from your own wheat, corn meal from your own corn.

"Farming should not be a trade, it should be a profession and business."

"Direct from farm to consumer" means much when put in action. A butter, milk, cream, eggs, poultry, hay and feed and farm produce exchange will pay, because it means extra money every week in the year to go

back to the farm from whence it came.

Farmers must come to their own to do justice to themselves and consumer.

VIRGIL WIRT.

Virden, Ill.

P. S.—More beef would be eaten if sold direct.

VALLEY VIEW FARM NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: On account of ill health of the writer, Valley View has not been represented in your columns for some time. We are having regular April weather, showers nearly every day and some days two or three; generally not enough to delay farm work very much, but the one to-day will stop field work for a couple of days. Wheat, oats, meadows and pastures are making a fine growth. Plenty of bugs in the wheat, but think there are not enough to damage wheat much, and of course depends on the weather as to amount of damage done to corn. On account of the dry weather in April late sown oats do not look very promising, also spring sown grass was badly damaged. Quite a large amount of corn is yet to be planted, and considerable of the ground is yet to be plowed.

Fruit and berry prospects were never better. Our walnuts, chestnuts and pecans are full of bloom again. Alfalfa generally is looking well. Ours was pastured a little to close with sheep last fall, will not make as good first crop as last year. We intend to sow a new field this next fall, and if weather conditions will permit will plow up the old field and reseed. It is seven years since it was seeded, and is getting too much blue grass and white clover in it. A great many are talking of sowing some next fall.

A great many silos will be put up this year. Silage and alfalfa makes the feed. We fed a dozen spring calves last winter what silage and alfalfa they would clean up, with a little chopped ear corn, part were rather small, steers and heifers mixed. Sold a part of them (all the smaller ones in the bunch) at about ten months of age, for \$40 per head. I was confined to the house nearly all winter. If I could have fed them think they would have brought \$50. Sold a two-months-old veal for \$18.40 not long ago. That is the easiest money, but it goes against the grain to sell veals, but it is quite a chore to raise fifteen to twenty calves on separator milk.

We are milking twelve cows at present. Are making about \$40 a month. Have a mixed lot of Holstein, Jerseys and Shorthorns. The Holden creamery runs a route and takes the cream at the door. There is some work about milking cows, but there is the steady, all-the-year income, which comes in mighty handy. Then there is about five 60-bushel spreader loads of manure a week during the winter. By the way, Bro. Lyon, when you get your Galloway full of fresh wet cow manure old George may think there is something behind him sure enough. We use two 1,300-pound horses on our I. H. C. Corn King except when the ground is very soft, then we put on four. Have a three-horse hitch for it, but have never used it, as our stable doors are too narrow to drive through with three abreast. Have double doors at each end of the stables, and drive through to load spreader. Have covered about ten acres of meadow the past winter and spring, and have a dozen or more loads in the sheep and calf stables that we did not have time to get out.

Since writing the above have had two very heavy showers and is still raining at 9 p. m. No more work in the field for three or four days at least. Have six acres of sod just

ready to plant, as it is spring and cut worms are quite numerous, am in no great hurry to plant it.

Bro. Lyon was writing about insurance and mentioned the Cass County, Mo., Mutual. I happened to receive in to-day's mail a renewal policy on one of my houses and with it was the thirty-sixth annual report of the company. The yearly assessments have never exceeded \$2.50 on the thousand and some years no assessment was made. First cost of policy is \$1.00 for viewing and one-fourth of one per cent premium note, or \$3.50 per \$1,000 for five years.

Missouri. W. A. STEVENS.

PRACTICAL WOODS TRAINING.

Practical men engaged in the lumber business, timber land owners, farmers, and all other men interested in forestry will have an opportunity, if they wish, to join a summer camp which the Missouri College of Agriculture will locate next summer on the University forest in Butler County, Missouri. The exact date of the opening of the camp has not been fixed, but it will probably be about June 12th.

The work will include a detailed study of the larger logging operations, and saw mills near Popular Bluff; methods of felling, skidding, loading, transporting, manufacturing and grading lumber; estimating the con-

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Act NOW; this is your lifetime opportunity to equip yourself for the oldest, most dignified and most advantageous profession. The new corporation system, the new Interstate Commerce laws, the newly advocated method of criminal procedure have all conspired to create a tremendous demand not only for the practicing lawyer, but also for him whose equipment is enhanced by a legal training. The world of commerce is begging for men who are armed with a knowledge with legal proficiency. Decide to rise above the throng. Decide now to succeed. Act on the opportunity we give you. Mail free coupon today.

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tents, rate of growth and future yields of individual trees and entire forests; methods of dealing with fires, fungi and insects; methods of forest surveying of laying out logging railroads, wagon roads, trails, and of cutting timber so as to secure a continuous timber supply.

The University owns over 8,000 acres of forest land in Butler County and nearly 1,000 in Wayne County. All of this land can be easily reached from the camp. Part of this large tract was cut over several years ago and affords an excellent opportunity to study the new growth following

operations. The remainder of the timber is a mixed hard wood stand composed chiefly of white and black oak, ash, hickory, and elm. The summer camp is a part of the regular course in forestry given by the College of Agriculture. The students live in tents furnished by the University. A nominal fee of ten dollars is charged for the use of the tents and other camp equipment. Each student is expected to furnish his own bedding and personal outfit. Board is on the co-operative plan.

For further information address the College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By E. D. Lyon.

Cut-worms, little, big and medium-sized, but cut-worms all over the country.

We tried cut clover and Paris green and got hundreds of them in the tobacco; then Harry bought a powder gun and dosed the critters with pure Paris green, with the result that the tobacco is all there, and the only damage was done during the first night.

Our corn was planted rather deep, and the weather has been cool, so it is not up well yet, and I am anxious to see whether the parts of the field where no fertilizer was used suffers the most from the worms. If it does, I will tell our readers about it, as I know that when we used to apply fertilizers in larger quantities than at present, in tobacco, and all in the hill instead of in the drill, as we apply it now, it reduced cut-worm damage.

We have an old bull lot to clean out, and I am going to put about 20 loads of the manure from it on an acre of tobacco land. This manure is rather dry and very heavy, being mixed with soil to a considerable extent, so we cannot haul large loads, but we are going to try to get on 500 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate, with the manure, by scattering 25 to 30 pounds of the phosphate on top of each load of manure, and spread it with the machine. Then after disking the manure in and getting the land in condition, we will apply 200 pounds, 100 of the 16 per cent phosphate and 100 of sulphate of potash, drilling this in the rows with the fertilizer attachment of the check-rower. Of course, we have no means of knowing the percentage composition of the bull lot manure, but it is certain that it carries an excess of nitrogen over its phosphoric and potash content, and we seek to correct this unbalanced condition by the application of the acid phosphate and the sulphate of potash.

As I wrote once before, our supply of potash is limited, and if it was not we would use 150 or 200 pounds, thus giving the acre of tobacco nearly 100 pounds of actual phosphoric acid, P₂O₅, and the same amount of actual potash, K₂O. This is practically enough phosphoric acid and potash to make a crop of 1,500 pounds of leaf tobacco and 1,000 pounds of stalks, even though the land was entirely deficient in these two elements of plant food, which it is not, by any means, as it will make 50 bushels of corn.

When away from home last week I noticed the change in the cost of living, as exemplified by the charges in hotels and restaurants. Cincinnati used to be noted for at least two eating places—and monster ones, at that—where a man could get a full, hearty meal, well cooked and well served, for 25 to 30 cents, and for a dozen or more of rather higher class, where 45 to 60 cents bought an elegant meal; but the 25-cent ones charge 40 cents now, and the 50-cent ones 75 cents.

I have stopped at the same hotel in the city for more than twenty-five years, and know everybody there from the manager down to the old darkey bootblack, and while the house has all been refurnished several times since I knew it, the only change in its cafe bill of fare is the prices.

It reminds me of Col. Waters' story of the hired man, who worked for a stingy and very pious old fellow whose table fare never varied from one meal to another during months. One morning the hired man asked the privilege of saying grace, and when it was granted he said: "Oh, Lord! The same yesterday, today, tomorrow, and forever. Amen!" And the colonel said the old man took the hint and changed the grub.

We live pretty plain sometimes—nothing but ham or bacon, potatoes, beans or cabbage, bread, butter, fruit,

berries, etc., but I am kind of used to it; and, while I like a restaurant meal once in a while, I do not think I could stand them a year.

A man came to get some berries a few days ago, and told me that he sold two hams, weighing 48 pounds each, at 20 cents per pound, or \$19.20, and one shoulder from the same hog, 33 pounds, at 15 cents per pound, or \$4.95, and let his tenant have 45 pounds of bacon at 12 cents, \$5.40, making nearly \$30 for the meat from one hog, leaving him one shoulder, some bacon, a big lot of sausage, and, I think he said, 8 gallons of lard, besides a lot of spareribs and backbones. Truly, it is King Hog!

INFORMATION WANTED.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I would like to know, before I ship a carload of wheat from New Mexico to Liverpool, how I am to get that 10 per cent extra that Uncle Sam allows me for my wheat over my neighbor, Perry Roley, when he ships his carload from the Pease River (Canada); for it seems to me that Liverpool will be stubborn about it and will refuse to consider Uncle Sam's request.

Will some one arise and give the desired information?

GEO. H. OWEN.

CHERRYVALE (KAN.) NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In your issue of May 15th there is a call for every farmer to write his Senator and Representative asking for protection. Last fall there was a Congress elected with an understanding that they revise the tariff downward. Now there comes a cry that if they do they will ruin the farmers. Does that cry come from the farmers? No, they are too busy with their crops. It comes from the parties that have been robbing us for the last 40 years. I quit wheat because I could make more money raising grass, oats and corn and feeding it to stock, with less hard work. Hides are on the free list, yet it has not ruined the cattle business. I have been raising sheep for 15 years. I have now 150 head and have averaged that number each year, though have had a hard time of it with stomach worms. With a grass pasture I can make a pound of mutton as cheap as any man can make a pound of beef. With a pasture half weeds, as most pastures are, I can beat him one-half. Now, of course it is human nature to get all we can, but do we deserve it? Is it right to levy tribute on the rest of the people?

What is the real cause of the farmers not raising more sheep? It is the lack of fences. There is not one farm in a thousand that has fences that would hold a flock of sheep large enough to bother with. There may be a hog lot that would hold a few sheep. Since I have had sheep, I have seen several flocks started in a hog lot. For lack of pasture they soon go out of business, while the horse and cow pasture are one-half weeds.

Mr. Giles, of Texas, says there are men in that state today who have not recovered since the Cleveland administration. Now that puts me in mind of 1891, when I lived close to Phillipsburg, Mo. I saw men come in to the store to buy meat. They said the reason they had to buy meat they lost their hogs during the war. It had been closed six years. Is Mr. Giles not mistaken? Don't he mean four years ago when Congress was making the Dingley tariff bill when factors coerced us and put the price of wool at the same price it is now, and made us bellow like calves for their milk. Clay, Robinson & Co.'s live stock report says the wool clip for 1913 is 25 per cent short of loom demand for 1913. So why should the price tumble if it is not coercion?

The main flocks of sheep of Texas are west of San Antonio and north of the Rio Grande river, in that semi-arid country where there is no winter. A short time ago I wrote to the South-

west Farm and Investor in regard to going down there and taking some of that school land and raising sheep and growing Kaffir corn and milo maize and fattening the surplus lambs and old sheep for mutton and ship them to market. They answered me that it would be a very good investment if I had experience. That all the people thought of there was raising the sheep and goats for the wool and mohair, and that they prospered or failed according as the tariff was high or low.

Now, are the men and women and children of the United States to be denied good warm clothing at a reasonable price just to let a few men with money grow rich, for it is not the poor men of Texas that have the sheep. Sheep is a good price. They might send them to market and go into cattle. I believe it would be a good policy to leave a small tariff on wool, as it would be a good revenue raiser and it is impossible to have free trade as it takes too much money to run this government and one-half of it has to be raised on imports, and that is all protection. Let's leave it to Congress and Wilson, and not flood them with letters for the waste basket.

H. BELLAIRS.

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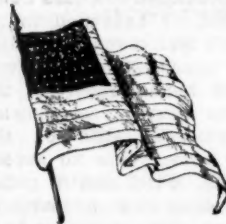
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